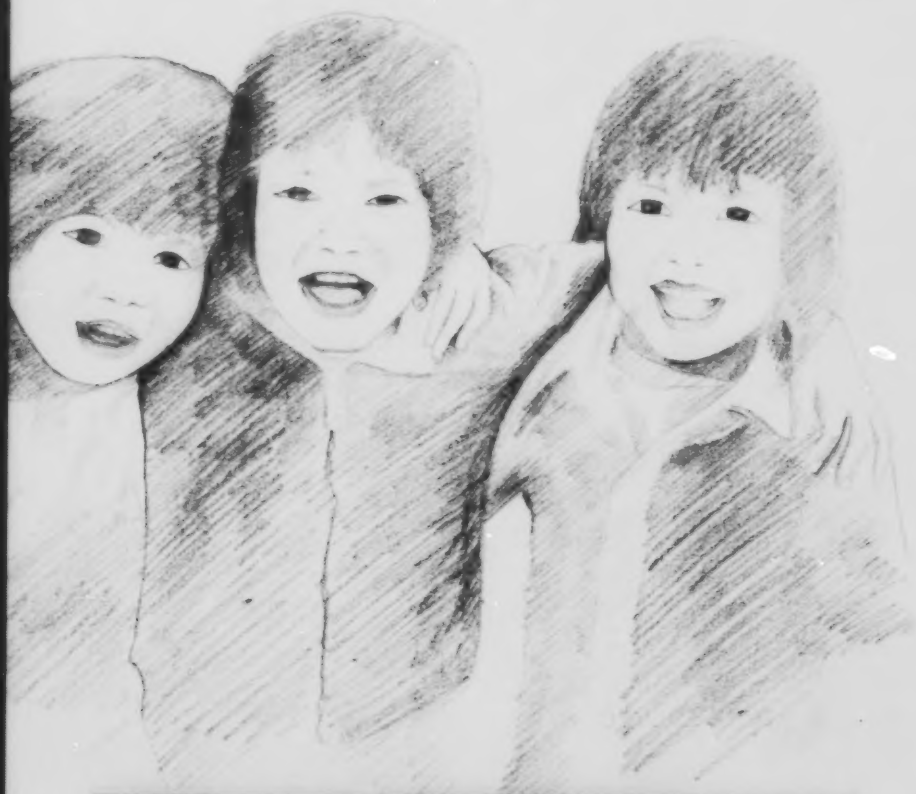
QUEBEC INDIAN COMMUNITY GUIDE 1990



Canada

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Quebec Region

Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada

QUEBEC INDIAN COMMUNITY GUIDE 1990

Warning
While much care has gone into the preparation of this guide, it has no legal force. Readers should refer to official documents as needed.

93-02163/

The Communications Section thanks the following persons and organizations for their assistance in the preparation of this guide:

Mr. John Mameamskum
Director General, Kawawachikamach Band Council
Mr. Marino Argentin
Acting Zone Director
Medical Services Branch
Health and Welfare Canada

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Cover photo: Restigouche seen from Campbellton.
Gilles Chaumel - SAA.

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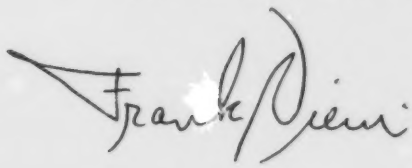
With the production of this *Quebec Indian Community Guide*, we hope to promote a better understanding of Indian life. To that end, we have grouped together in a single document information from a number of government and Native sources.

This guide describes the Indian communities located on Quebec territory and the context in which they are evolving. Several communities are assuming responsibility for a large portion of the basic services and existing infrastructure on their territory. In fact, the progressive takeover of programs and services by Indian communities constitutes an important step in the achievement of the objectives that they have set for themselves.

In this regard, the policies of the Departement of Indian Affairs and Northern Development are designed to promote greater autonomy of Indian communities, thus giving the latter the powers needed to meet the challenges posed by economic, social and political development.



Frank Vieni
Director General
Quebec Region
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

This publication is a guide to Indian communities in Quebec. It has been issued in response to the ongoing demand for information from those who deal with these communities, from the general public and from aboriginal peoples.

In Quebec, there are 39 Indian* communities belonging to 10 different nations. Brief notes recapitulate the history of these nations. Each community is examined in detail, with data provided on its geographical location, population, economy, services and local infrastructure.

The data have been obtained from various sources. For a thorough understanding of them, it is accordingly recommended that readers consult the explanatory notes to check what these sources are, when the data were obtained, and other relevant information. An effort at standardization has been made so that it might be possible to compare data from one community with those from another. This was done in particular for the Crees: some of their data on certain services were not compiled directly by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND).

Readers are invited to contact the DIAND Communications Section, Quebec Regional Office, to obtain other information or extra copies of this guide.

We hope that this publication will foster a better knowledge of Indian communities as well as extensive intercultural communication. Since this is a first edition, we are counting on your comments and suggestions for improving the quality of the contents.

Communications Section
Quebec Regional Office
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
320 Saint-Joseph Street East
P.O. Box 3725, Saint-Roch Postal Station
Québec, Québec
G1K 7Y2

*The term "Indian", as defined in the *Indian Act*, does not include Inuit. The term "native" is used to refer to Indians, Inuit as well as Métis.

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Explanatory Notes

Community Name

Historically, Indian communities have been designated by the term "Indian bands." This term is also found in the *Indian Act* now in force.

The name of a community to which the *Indian Act* applies is determined by a resolution of the band council. The name of a community subject to the *Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act* is established in that act or changed in accordance with its provisions.

Geographical Maps

The geographical maps are intended to indicate the location of Indian communities and identify the principal access routes to their territory. The extent and limits of these territories are shown only for purposes of illustration; their representation here can in no way serve to determine the land area of communities. Readers are invited to consult the maps published by the federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources for more exact information.

Territory

This section indicates the status of the territory in which the community is located.

According to the *Indian Act*, a reserve is an area of land held by Her Majesty and set aside by her for the use and benefit of a band. Its name is determined by resolution of the band council.

A settlement is an identified territory that does not have reserve status and in which a community resides.

Category I lands are lands of which the Cree and Naskapi communities have the use and benefit under the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement* (JBNQA), the *Northeastern Quebec Agreement* (NEQA), the *Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act* and the *Act respecting the Land Regime in the James Bay and New Quebec territories.*

Some milestones relative to lands

—Royal Proclamation of 1763
The *Royal Proclamation* recognized the existence of Indian settlements in the colony of Quebec.

—Act of 1851
The *Act of 1851* authorized the Commissioner of Crown Lands to set aside areas in Lower Canada for the use of Indians. Under this act, the cumulative extent of lands set aside and appropriated could not exceed 230,000 acres. These lands were administered by the Commissioner of Indian Lands.

—*Constitution Act 1867*
The *Constitution Act 1867* conferred on the Parliament of Canada jurisdiction "over Indians and lands reserved for Indians."

–Quebec *Lands and Forests Act* (1922)
The Quebec *Lands and Forests Act* (1922) authorized the Government of Quebec to reserve lands for the use of Indians. Under this act, the maximum extent of Indian reserves in Quebec was increased from 230,000 to 330,000 acres.

The lands thus reserved and transferred to the Government of Canada are administered by that government. Should the Indians surrender these lands, the act provides for them to revert to the Government of Quebec.

—*Indian Act*
The *Indian Act* establishes the land regime in Indian reserves.

—*James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (1975)*
The land regime established under the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement* defines the extent of Cree and Inuit territories and the rights attached thereto.

—*Northeastern Quebec Agreement (1978)*
The *Northeastern Quebec Agreement* defines the extent of the territory of the Naskapis, and the rights attached thereto.

Federal Riding

Federal electoral district, the elected representative of which sits in the House of Commons of the Parliament of Canada.

Members of Parliament named in this document were elected in the general election of November 21, 1988, and still held their seats in November 1990.

PC : Progressive Conservative Party
LPC : Liberal Party of Canada

Provincial Riding

Provincial electoral district, the elected representative of which sits in the National Assembly of Quebec.

Members of the National Assembly named in this document were elected in the general election of September 25, 1989, and still held their seats in November 1990.

QLP : Quebec Liberal Party
PQ : Parti québécois

Geographical Location

The territory of a community is fixed in relation to geographical reference points or to the nearest major city or village.

Area

The area of a territory is given in hectares or square kilometres. There are 100 hectares in a square kilometre. The area thus measured includes only the territory in which a community resides and excludes zones for hunting, fishing or other activities. The figure for area is rounded off to the nearest one hundredth of a hectare or square kilometre.

Population

Population data have been taken from the *Indian Register* of DIAND dated December 31, 1989. The *Indian Register* covers all persons who are status Indians as defined by the *Indian Act* and the *Act to amend the Indian Act* (Bill C-31).

Principal Languages Spoken

Listed in order are the native tongue of the community and the official language, whether French or English, most commonly spoken by members of the community.

Historical Overview

This section presents some events from the history of the territory.

Band Council

A band council subject to the *Indian Act* consists of a chief and councillors elected as representatives of their community. Within their areas of jurisdiction, councils may adopt administrative by-laws provided that these are consistent with the *Indian Act*.

Election

The election of representatives to a band council that is subject to the *Indian Act* is carried out in accordance with that act. The act provides for two methods of election : either following the procedures specified by the act or else following band custom.

1) The election of the band council is carried out in accordance with the provisions in sections 74 to 80 of the *Indian Act*. These provisions specify, in particular, the election of one councillor for each 100 band members, up to a maximum of 12 councillors (election by majority of votes cast). The chief may be elected by a majority vote of band members or councillors. A band council elected according to the procedure of the act has a mandate of two years.

2) The electoral process and length of mandate of a band council selected according to local custom are not defined by the act and vary according to the traditions and customs of each community.

Economic Activities

The principal economic activities of the community and the approximate number of persons thus employed are shown.

Businesses

The businesses listed are located within or outside the territory of the community and are in general owned by Indians.

Schools

When a school is located on the territory of a community, this section gives its name and address as well as the levels of instruction. A table shows attendance for each level of instruction and type of school.

A band school is administered by the band council. A provincial school is an institution belonging to the school system administered by the Government of Quebec. A federal school is administered by DIAND.

Cree schools are administered by the Cree School Board. The Cree School Board is governed by the JBNQA and the *Education Act*. The language of instruction is Cree.

The Naskapi school is administered by the Eastern Quebec Regional School Board. The languages of instruction are Naskapi and English.

As governmental autonomy develops, the administration of federal schools is gradually being entrusted to band councils. The schools thus become band schools.

Pupils of a community not having any school on its territory may attend the school of another Indian community or a school belonging to the provincial school system.

The figures have been taken from DIAND lists and indicate the student population for the 1989-1990 school year.

Services

The principal services generally found in a community are briefly described. The data are taken, for the most part, from DIAND lists of fixed assets.

Fire Protection

Fire Station
Building intended for firefighters and providing shelter for firefighting equipment. The term "small fire station" refers to a small building for storing firefighting equipment.

Fire Engine
Truck equipped with motor-powered fire pump.

Firefighting Equipment
Equipment including portable pump, hoses, hatchets, shovels, helmets, clothing, etc.

Police Services

Amerindian Police Council
Non-profit organization responsible for promoting crime prevention and maintenance of law and order in native territories. The Amerindian Police is a police force managed by the Council. Communities are members of the Council on a voluntary basis. Twenty-two Indian communities are members.

Sûreté du Québec *[Quebec Police Force]*
Police force which, under the authority of the Quebec Minister of Public Safety, is responsible for maintaining law and order and public safety throughout the territory of Quebec.

Native Police Program of the Sûreté du Québec
This program provides for transfer of the responsibility for police services to band councils in three phases :

1) consolidation;
2) co-management; and
3) police force autonomy.

Nine Indian communities are beneficiaries of this program.

Band Council Police Force
Police force established and managed by a band council. The officers are employees of the band council and have as their mandate to apply the safety by-laws adopted by the council within the territory of the community. The communities of River Desert and Kahnawake each have such a police force.

Medical Care

Dispensary
Medical care facility in which minor surgery can be performed and patients are hospitalized for no more than one day.

Nursing Care Station
Facility in band territory in which nursing and support staff can carry out a public health program, offer care to patients and provide outpatient consultation services. It can accommodate short-term patients.

Health Centre
Facility in band territory in which the staff can carry out a public health program and provide outpatient consultation services.

Health Station
The health station is intended to fulfil the same functions as a health centre but is smaller in size and staff numbers.

Transportation Service
Under certain conditions, Health and Welfare Canada defrays transportation costs so that patients may receive medical care that is adequate and most easily accessible from the territory of the community.

Waste Disposal

Landfill Site
Area intended for spreading and compacting waste, and covering it with earth.

Community Facilities

Public facilities used for recreational, cultural or community activities. These activities are of diverse nature : sports, physical exercise, community meetings, cultural programs, adult education courses, etc.

Infrastructure

Water Supply

Pipe network conveying water to households from a pumping station.

Water Treatment
Process of water filtration and purification.

Reservoir
Tank used to store water intended for use by the community. Its size may vary from one community to another.

Community Well
Water supply point serving several households. There may be several community wells on the territory of a reserve.

Sewers

Waste Water Sewers
Pipe network conveying household waste water directly to the water purification plant. The term "waste water" refers to liquid waste originating from residential, industrial, public or commercial buildings.

Septic Tank
Tank in which fecal matter is liquefied through fermentation.

Storm Sewers
Pipe network to collect surface water.

Biological disk
Device containing active micro-organisms on disks that turn around a horizontal axis so that they are partially immersed in the water to be purified. Aeration occurs during immersion of the disks.

Aerated Pond
Pond used for waste water purification. Aeration to provide oxygen is carried out by mechanical means.

Extended Aeration
Purification method using sludge containing micro-organisms that are capable of transforming organic matter into stable substances.

Access

This section describes the principal access routes to the territory of the community.

Road Network

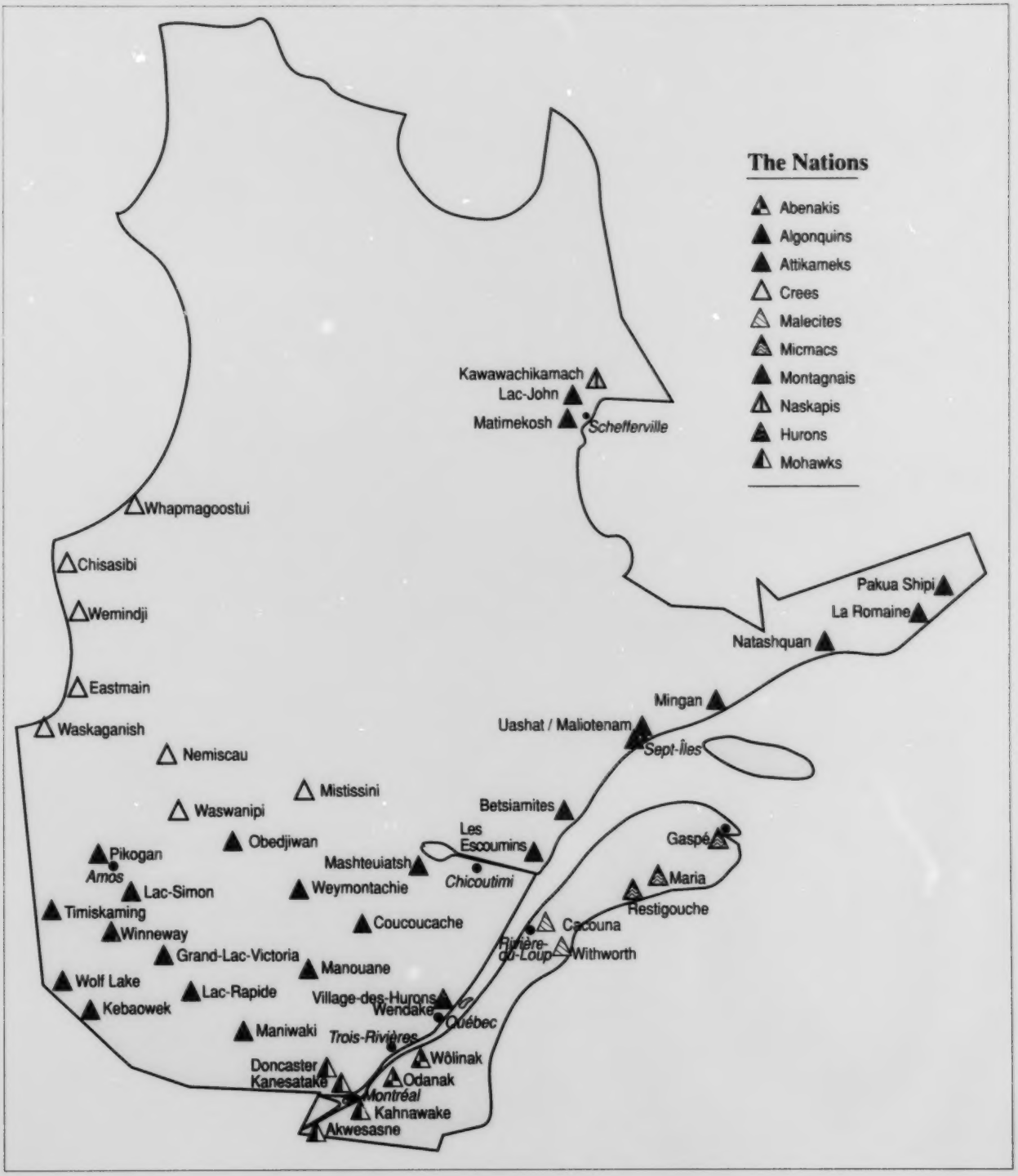
Paved Roads
Roads that are passable by automobile throughout the year.

Gravel Roads
Roads that are passable by automobile throughout the year.

Winter Road
Road crossing bodies of water by means of ice bridges, usable only during winter.

Logging Road
Road used by heavy vehicles for logging; unsuitable for automobile traffic.

The Indian Nations in Quebec



General Data on Indian Population

Status Indian Population in Canada and its Regions (December 31, 1989)

	Number of communities	Population
Canada	596	466,337
Atlantic Provinces	31	18,433
Quebec	39	45,742
Ontario	126	107,862
Manitoba	60	67,092
Saskatchewan	68	72,111
Alberta	42	57,590
British Columbia	196	80,742
Northwest Territories	19	10,792
Yukon	15	5,973

Indian Population of Quebec (December 31, 1989)

Total population	45,742
Male population	21,939
Female population	23,803
Population living within the territory of communities	32,134
Population living on Crown lands	895
Population living outside the territory of communities	12,713

Indian Population of Quebec by Nation (December 31, 1989)

Abenakis	1,363
Algonquins	5,901
Attikameks	3,525
Crees	9,593
Hurons-Wendat	2,295
Malecites	229
Micmacs	3,362
Mohawks	8,430
Montagnais	10,606
Naskapis	430
Status Indians on the general list (not associated with a nation)	8

The Abenakis

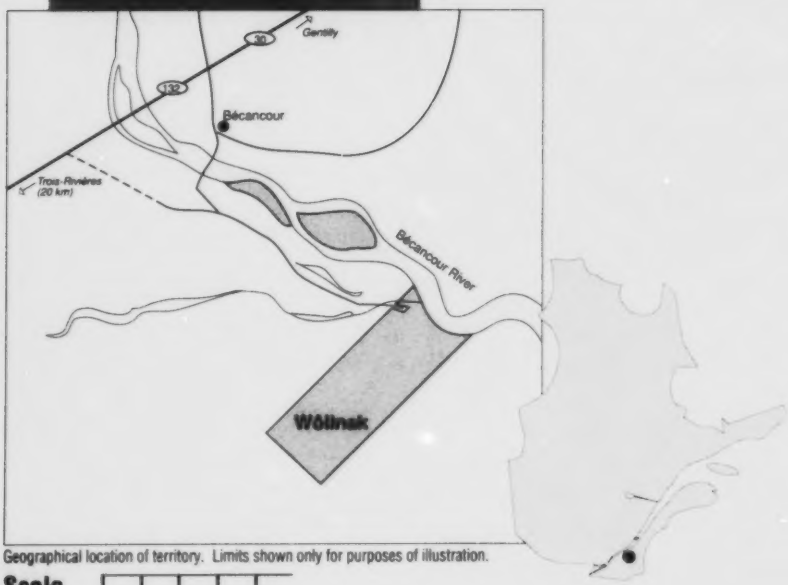
The Abenakis belong to the Algonquin linguistic family. The Abenakis of Wôlinak are descendants of the Malecites, a tribe living along the St. John River in New Brunswick.

It is difficult to estimate the Abenaki population in the pre-columbian period. It is generally considered to have been 5,000 individuals. Epidemics, wars with the Iroquois between 1650 and 1680 as well as the many skirmishes between the Western Abenakis and the colony of Massachusetts dramatically reduced the Abenaki tribes.

The migration of Abenakis into what is now Quebec began in 1676. Around 1700, they settled at Odanak and Wôlinak, their present territories.

Historians often distinguish between Western Abenakis, who settled at Odanak, and Eastern Abenakis, who inhabited the area of Maine, near the Kennebec and Endroscoggin rivers. This geographical distinction corresponded to a linguistic one since the two Indian groups did not speak the same dialect.

Abenakis of Wôlinak



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 200 400 600 800 metres

Territory
Reserve of Wôlinak

Federal riding
Richelieu
Louis Plamondon, PC

Provincial riding
Nicolet-Yamaska
Maurice Richard, QLP

Geographical location
The reserve is located beside the Bécancour River, 20 kilometres southeast of Trois-Rivières.

Area
79 hectares

Population : 167

Men :	72
Women :	95
In the territory :	57
Outside the territory :	110
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Abenaki, English

Historical overview :

In 1708, Pierre Robineau de Portneuf, Seigneur of Bécancour, gave 810 hectares of his seigneury to the Abenakis. Of this, only 60 hectares remained in the possession of the Abenakis in 1851, when the area received the status of a reserve; a large portion of the land had been sold by the band in 1760. Since 1983, the reserve has borne the name of Wôlinak.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and two councillors, elected according to the procedures specified in the *Indian Act*.

Postal address :
Conseil de bande des Abénaquis de Wôlinak
C.P. 126
4670, boul. Danube
Bécancour (Québec)
G0X 1B0

Telephone : (819) 294-6696
Fax : (819) 294-6697

Abenakis of Wolinak

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Businesses and services	7
Handicrafts	5
Canoe making	4
Tourism	2

Businesses :

Handicrafts
Convenience store
Fibreglass workshop
Outfitter
Construction

School :

No school within the territory

Total student population :	25
Student-age population (between the ages of 5 and 24) :	39

School attendance

	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	0	0	
Kindergarten	0	0	0	
Elementary	3	4	0	
Secondary	1	5	0	
Post-secondary				12
Total :	4	9	0	12

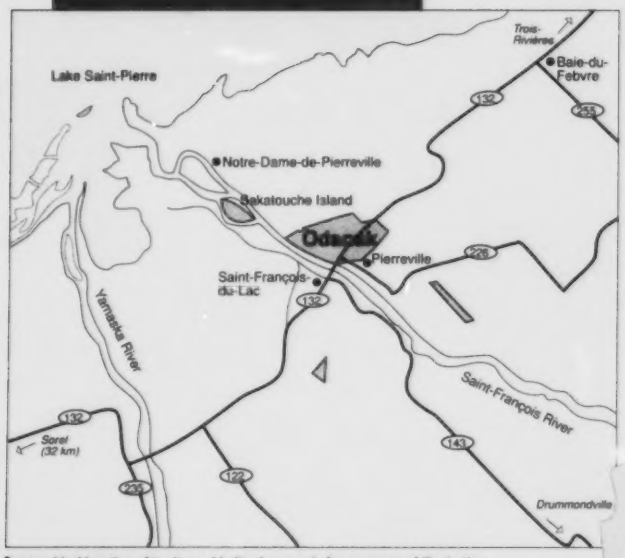
Services :

Fire protection :	provided by the Municipality of Bécancour
Police service :	provided by the Amerindian Police Council
Medical care :	use of provincial facilities outside the territory
Waste disposal :	provided by the Municipality of Bécancour
Principal community facilities :	no facilities on site

Infrastructure :

Water supply :	household supply provided by the Municipality of Bécancour
Sewers :	individual septic tanks
Access :	Route 132 provides access to the reserve
Road network :	1,760 metres of gravel road and 1,250 metres of paved road
Number of houses :	42
Electricity :	supplied by Hydro-Québec

Odanak



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 1,250 2,500 3,750 5,000 metres

Territory
Reserve of Odanak

Federal riding
Richelieu
Louis Plamondon, PC

Provincial riding
Nicolet-Yamaska
Maurice Richard, QLP

Geographical location
The reserve is situated beside the Saint-François River, 32 kilometres east of Sorel.

Area
607.02 hectares

Population : 1,196

Men :	528
Women :	668
In the territory :	263
Outside the territory :	933
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Abenaki, French

Historical overview :

The Abenakis settled in Quebec in the second half of the 17th century. They lived first at Sillery and later on the banks of the Chaudière River, settling finally at Saint-François at the beginning of the 19th century.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and four councillors, elected according to the procedures specified in the *Indian Act*.

Postal address :
Conseil de bande d'Odanak
58, rue Wabanaki
Odanak (Québec)
J0G 1H0

Telephone : (514) 568-2819
(514) 568-2810
Fax : (514) 568-7032

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Handicrafts	10
Businesses and services	9
Furniture plant	8

Businesses :

Handicrafts
Grocery store
Post office
Metal polishing
Snack bar
Outfitter
Dressmaker
Upholsterer
Construction
Taxi

School :

No school within the territory

School attendance

	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	0	0	
Kindergarten	0	6	0	
Elementary	0	18	0	
Secondary	0	19	0	
Post-secondary				50
Total :	0	43	0	50

Total student population : 93

Student-age population (between the ages of 5 and 24) : 220

Services :

Fire protection : provided by the régie intermunicipale de Pierreville - Saint-François-du-Lac

Police service : provided by the Amerindian Police Council

Medical care : use of provincial facilities outside the territory

Waste disposal : provided by the régie intermunicipale de Pierreville - Saint-François-du-Lac

Principal community facilities : community hall, swimming pool, recreation hall, church, library, outdoor skating rink, museum

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply provided by the régie intermunicipale de Pierreville - Saint-François-du-Lac

Sewers : system of waste water sewers and storm sewers; extended aeration

Access : Routes 132, 143 and 226 provide access to the reserve

Road network : 2,430 metres of gravel road and 4,830 metres of paved road

Number of houses : 146

Electricity : supplied by Hydro-Québec

The Algonquins

The Algonquins of Quebec nation gave its name to one of the Amerindian linguistic families, to which belong tribes from the Gaspé to the Rockies.

The Algonquins had contacts with the Attikameks, Crees and Ojibways in Ontario. Cultural exchanges, alliances and marriages occurred between one nation and another or between one clan and another under a patriarchal system.

Despite epidemics and wars, the Algonquin population has increased since the 18th century. It now numbers approximately 6,000.

The Algonquins of Quebec are also called the "Anishnake" or "Nisnake," meaning "the true men."

According to the accounts of oral tradition and archaeological evidence, the ancestors of the Algonquins lived on the Atlantic coast. The Algonquin nation today lives in the region of Abitibi-Témiscamingue, having used the Ottawa River to penetrate into the interior of the continent.

The Algonguin nation lives in nine villages in the area of Abitibi-Témiscamingue.

Abitibiwinni

Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 200 400 600 800 metres

Territory
Reserve of Pikogan

Federal riding
Abitibi
Guy St-Julien, PC

Provincial riding
Abitibi West
François Gendron, PQ

Geographical location
The reserve is situated three kilometres from Amos, on the west bank of the Harricana River.

Area
88.50 hectares

Population : 593

Men :	277
Women :	316
In the territory :	406
Outside the territory :	187
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Algonquian, French

Historical overview :

The federal government acquired a portion of the territory in 1956, and another portion in 1979. The reserve serves as the place of residence of the Abitibiwinni band, which was formerly nomadic.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and four councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Conseil de bande d'Abitibiwinni
C.P. 36
Amos (Québec)
J9T 3A3

Telephone : (819) 732-6591
Fax : (819) 732-1569

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Businesses and services	24
Trapping	22
Logging	12
Handicrafts	5

Businesses :

Handicrafts
Convenience store
Taxi

School :

École Migwam
(preschool, elementary)
Route Rurale nº 4
C.P. 36
Village de Pikogan (Québec)
J9T 3A3
Tel. : (819) 732-6591

School attendance

	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	9	0	0	
Kindergarten	6	0	0	
Elementary	77	5	0	
Secondary	4	67	0	
Post-secondary				26
Total :	96	72	0	26

Total student population : 194

Student-age population (between the ages of 5 and 24) : 290

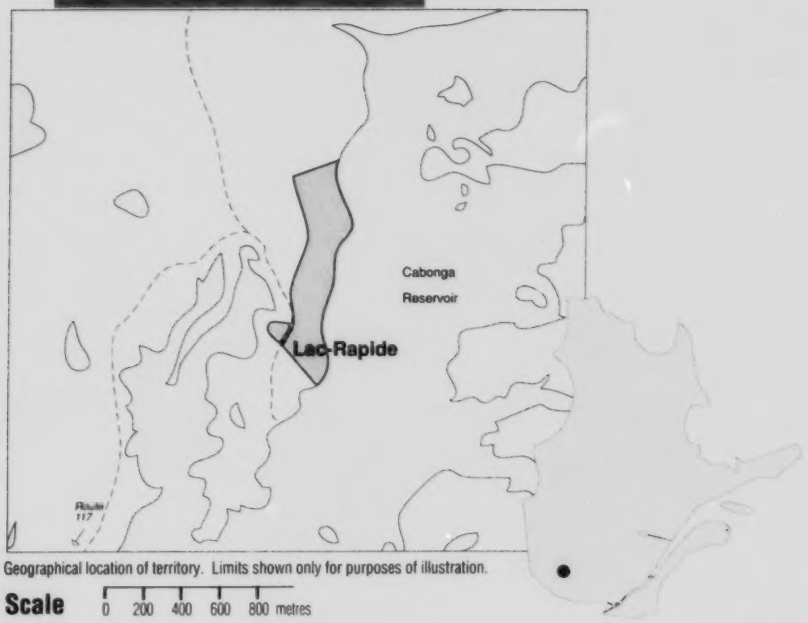
Services :

Fire protection : provided by the Municipality of Amos
Police service : provided by the Amerindian Police Council
Medical care : health centre managed by Health and Welfare Canada
Waste disposal : provided by the Municipality of Amos
Principal community facilities : community hall, church, outdoor skating rink, community radio station

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply provided by the Municipality of Amos
Sewers : system of waste water sewers and storm sewers; biological disk
Access : Route 109 provides access to the reserve; it connects to Route 117.
Road network : 1,260 metres of gravel road and 820 metres of paved road
Number of houses : 72
Electricity : supplied by Hydro-Québec

Barriere Lake



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 200 400 600 800 metres

Territory
Reserve of Lac-Rapide (Rapid Lake)

Federal riding
Pontiac-Gatineau-Labelle
Barry Moore, PC

Provincial riding
Gatineau
Réjean Lafrenière, QLP

Geographical location
The reserve is situated 134 kilometres north of Maniwaki, on the bank of the Cabonga Reservoir.

Area
28 hectares

Population : 447

Men :	218
Women :	229
In the territory :	80
Outside the territory :	91
On Crown land :	276

Principal languages spoken :

Algonquian, English

Historical overview :

The reserve of Lac-Rapide was formed in 1961 under the *Lands and Forests Act*. The band was already settled on the site of Barriere Lake. Until very recently, the band lived in separate family encampments, each controlled by a patriarch, and carried on seasonal activities.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and three councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Algonquins of Barriere Lake
Lac-Rapide
La Vérendrye Park, Quebec
J0W 2C0

Telephone : (819) 824-1714

Barriere Lake

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Trapping	36
Handicrafts	6

Businesses :

Handicrafts

School :

Lac-Rapide School
(preschool, elementary, secondary grades 8 to 12)
La Vérendrye Park
Lac-Rapide, Quebec
J0W 2C0
Tel. : (819) 824-1734

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	0	12	
Kindergarten	1	1	17	
Elementary	8	5	80	
Secondary	33	6	19	
Post-secondary				12
Total :	42	12	128	12

Total student population : 194

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 242

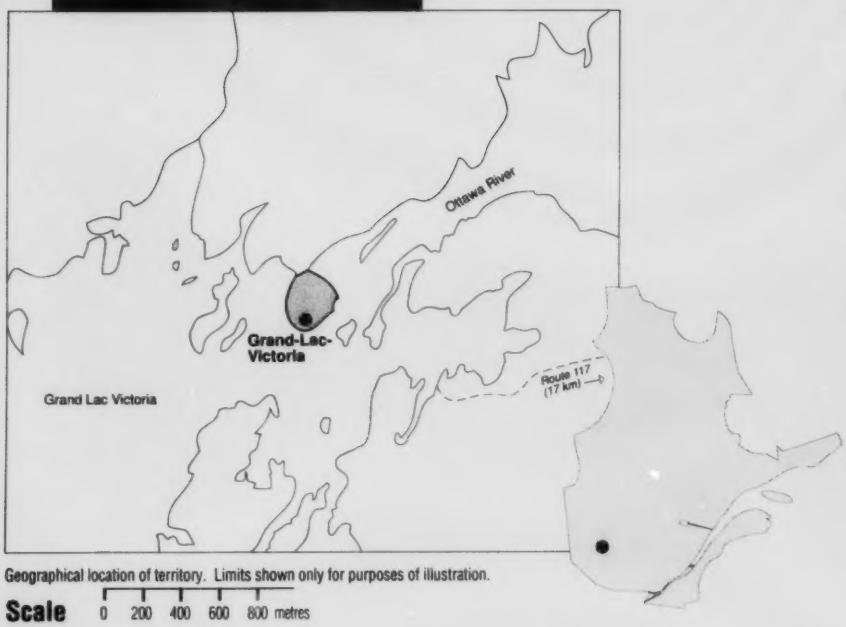
Services :

Fire protection : small fire station, firefighting equipment
Police service : provided by the Quebec Police Force
Medical care : nursing care station managed by Health and Welfare Canada
Waste disposal : landfill site outside the reserve; garbage collection
Principal community facilities : no facilities on site

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply, reservoir, community well
Sewers : system of waste water sewers and storm sewers; aerated pond
Access : Route 117 and a logging road provide access to the reserve.
Road network : 8,830 metres of gravel road
Number of houses : 67
Electricity : generators (total output : 1,200 kW)

Grand Lac Victoria



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 200 400 600 800 metres

Territory
Settlement of Grand-Lac-Victoria

Federal riding
Abitibi
Guy St-Julien, PC

Provincial riding
Gatineau
Réjean Lafrenière, QLP

Geographical location
The territory is situated where the Ottawa River flows into Grand Lac Victoria, 66 kilometres south of Val-d'Or.

Area
12.14 hectares

Population : 313

Men :	151
Women :	162
In the territory :	63
Outside the territory :	13
On Crown land :	237

Principal languages spoken :

Algonquian, French

Historical overview :

The territory does not have the legal status of a reserve. The Algonquins regard it as an ancestral gathering place. The territory is the property of the Government of Quebec.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and three councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Conseil de bande
du Grand Lac Victoria
via Louvicourt (Québec)
J0Y 1Y0

Telephone : (819) 824-1914 (via Val-d'Or)
Fax : (819) 736-7311 (via Lac-Simon)

Grand Lac Victoria

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Trapping	25
Businesses and services	1

Businesses :

Transport

School :

No school within the territory

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	0	0	
Kindergarten	0	15	0	
Elementary	0	41	1	
Secondary	0	23	0	
Post-secondary				5
Total :	0	79	1	5

Total student population : 85

Student-age population (between the ages of 5 and 24) : 181

Services :

Fire protection : no firefighting facilities on site

Police service : provided by the Amerindian Police Council

Medical care : health centre managed by the band council under a transfer agreement between the band council and the Conseil régional de la santé et des services sociaux de la région de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue

Waste disposal : provided by the band council

Principal community facilities : no facilities on site

Infrastructure :

Water supply : no permanent facilities

Sewers : no permanent facilities

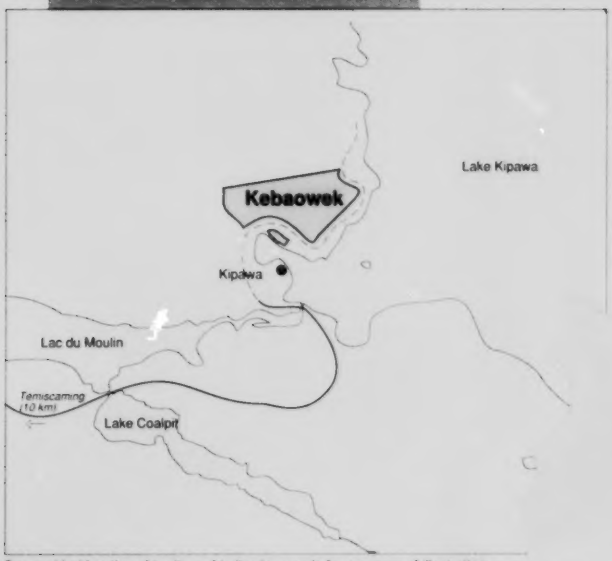
Access : the settlement is located 17 kilometres west of Route 117. The distance can be covered by canoe from the Dozois Reservoir to Grand Lac Victoria.

Road network : there are no roads passable by automobile in the settlement

Number of houses : no permanent facilities

Electricity : no permanent facilities

Kipawa



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 200 400 600 800 metres

Territory
Reserve of Kebaowek

Federal riding
Témiscamingue
Gabriel Desjardins, PC

Provincial riding
Rouyn-Noranda-Témiscamingue
Rémi Trudel, PQ

Geographical location
The reserve is situated 10 kilometres west of Témiscaming, by the shore of Lake Kipawa.

Area
21.49 hectares

Population : 380

Men :	196
Women :	184
In the territory :	119
Outside the territory :	260
On Crown land :	1

Principal languages spoken :

Algonquian, English

Historical overview :

The federal government acquired the territory from the firm Gordon Creek Improvement in 1974.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and two councillors, elected according to the procedures specified in the *Indian Act*.

Postal address :
Kipawa Band Council
P.O. Box 787
Témiscaming, Quebec
J0Z 3R0

Telephone : (819) 627-3455
Fax : (819) 627-9428

Kipawa

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Logging	8
Trapping	7
Outfitting	4
Handicrafts	3
Businesses and services	1

Businesses :

Handicrafts
Outfitting
Passenger transport

School :

No school within the territory

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	2	0	
Kindergarten	1	3	0	
Elementary	0	18	0	
Secondary	0	18	0	
Post-secondary				27
Total :	1	41	0	27

Total student population : 69

Student-age population (between the ages of 5 and 24) : 131

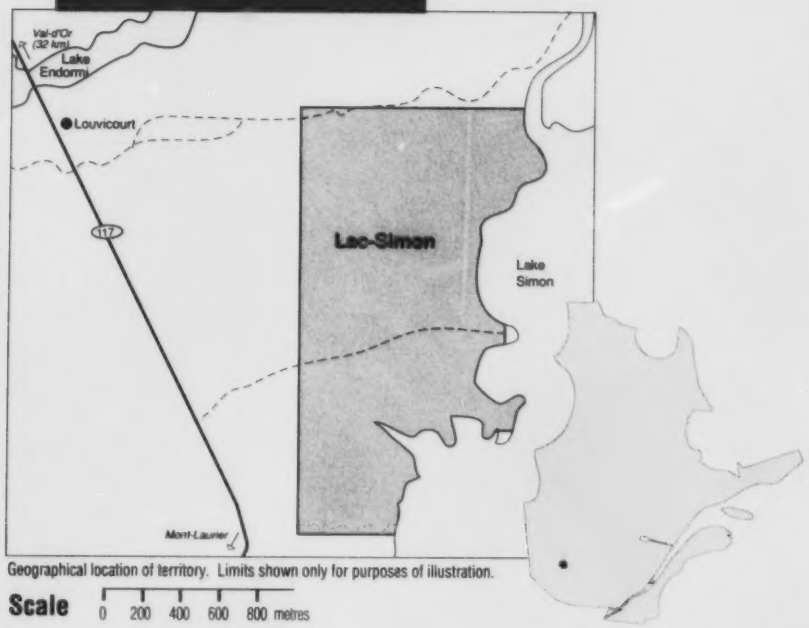
Services :

Fire protection : small fire station, firefighting equipment
Police service : provided by the Amerindian Police Council
Medical care : health centre managed by Health and Welfare Canada
Waste disposal : provided by the regional municipality
Principal community facilities : no facilities on site

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply, partial water treatment
Sewers : system of waste water sewers, extended aeration
Access : the reserve can be reached by Kipawa Road, which crosses Route 101, five kilometres to the west
Road network : 890 metres of gravel road
Number of houses : 36
Electricity : supplied by Hydro-Québec

Lac Simon



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 200 400 600 800 metres

Territory
Reserve of Lac-Simon

Federal riding
Abitibi
Guy St-Julien, PC

Provincial riding
Abitibi East
Raymond Savoie, QLP

Geographical location
The reserve is situated on the western shore of Lake Simon, 32 kilometres southeast of Val-d'Or.

Area
275.01 hectares

Population : 699

Men :	341
Women :	358
In the territory :	545
Outside the territory :	154
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Algonquian, English

Historical overview :

The reserve was established in 1962 under the *Lands and Forests Act*. It is a traditional site where the families of hunters made camp to pursue their seasonal activities.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief, a deputy chief and five councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Lac Simon Band Council
Lac-Simon, Quebec
J0Y 3M0

Telephone : (819) 736-3161
(819) 736-2351
Fax : (819) 736-7311

Lac Simon

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Logging	24
Handicrafts	15
Trapping	13
Businesses and services	9

Businesses :

Handicrafts
Convenience store
Heavy machinery
Taxi

School :

Amik-Wiche School
(preschool, elementary, secondary grades 8 to 12)
Lac-Simon
via Louvicourt, Quebec
J0Y 1Y0
Tél. : (819) 736-2121

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	1	21	2	
Kindergarten	0	26	1	
Elementary	4	125	3	
Secondary	0	68	1	
Post-secondary				26
Total :	5	240	7	26

Total student population : 278

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 381

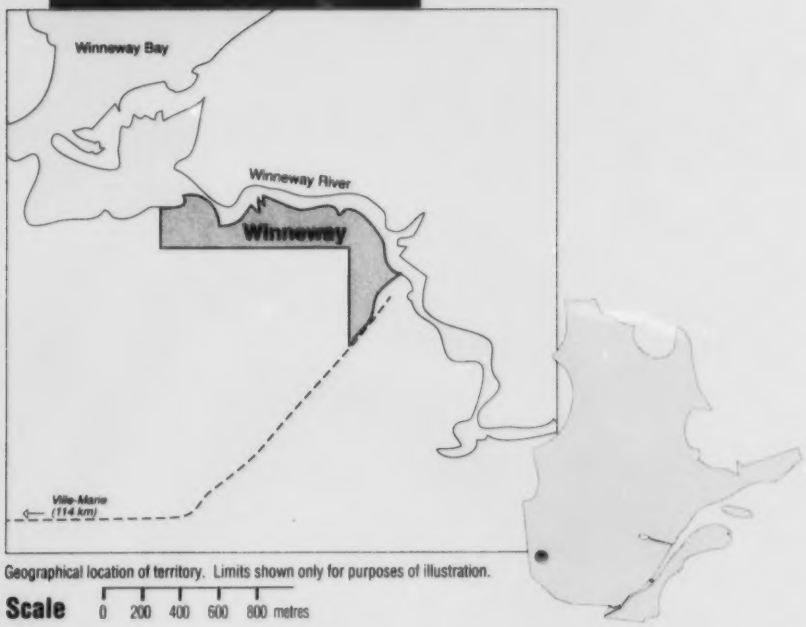
Services :

Fire protection : small fire station, fire engine, firefigh equipement
Police service : provided by the Amerindian Police Council
Medical care : health centre managed by Health and Welfare Canada
Waste disposal : provided by the Municipality of Senneterre
Principal community facilities : educational and cultural centre, community centre, community radio station, church

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply, reservoir, 2 community wells
Sewers : system of waste water and storm sewers, aerated pond
Access : the reserve can be reached by Route 117
Road network : 3,950 metres of gravel road
Number of houses : 102
Electricity : supplied by Hydro-Québec

Long Point



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 200 400 600 800 metres

Territory
Winneway Village

Federal riding
Témiscamingue
Gabriel Desjardins, PC

Provincial riding
Rouyn-Noranda-Témiscamingue
Rémi Trudel, PQ

Geographical location
The village is situated 114 kilometres east of Ville-Marie, on the south bank of the Winneway River.

Area
37.84 hectares

Population : 461

Men :	227
Women :	234
In the territory :	15
Outside the territory :	212
On Crown land :	234

Principal languages spoken :

Algonquian, English

Historical overview :

The territory does not have the status of an Indian reserve. In 1960, it was rented from the Oblate Fathers for the use of Indians for a period of 10 years. The lease was renewed in 1970 and lapsed as of 1980.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and four councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Long Point Band Council
P.O. Box 1
Winneway River, Quebec
J0Z 2J0

Telephone : (819) 722-2441
Fax : (819) 722-2703

Long Point

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Logging	15
Trapping	7
Outfitting	4
Businesses and services	3

Businesses :

Snack bar
Convenience store
Outfitter
Taxi

School :

Amo Osowan School
(preschool, elementary, secondary grade 8)
Community of Winneway
Winneway River
via Laforce, Quebec
J0Z 2J0
Tel. : (819) 722-2026

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	6	0	1	
Kindergarten	4	0	0	
Elementary	45	12	4	
Secondary	25	13	0	
Post-secondary				37
Total :	80	25	5	37

Total student population : 147

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 221

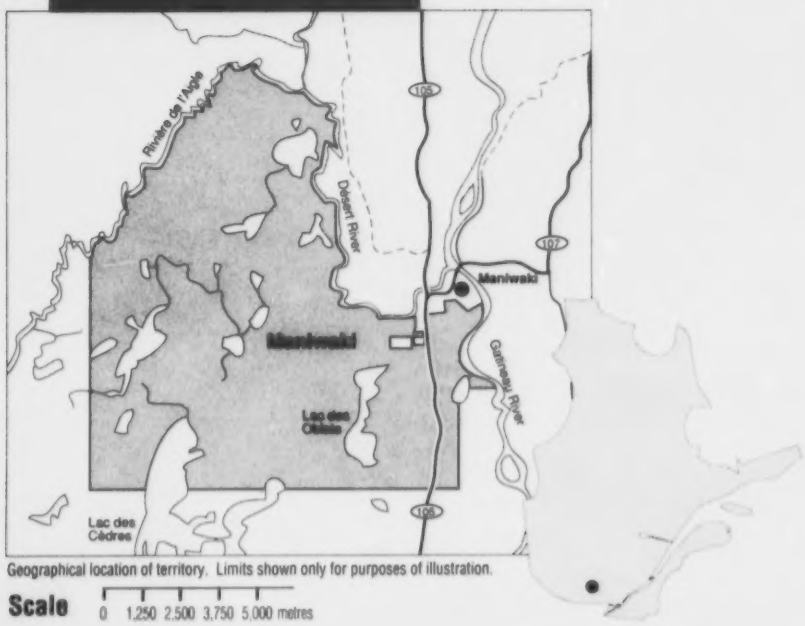
Services :

Fire protection : small fire station, firefighting equipment
Police service : provided by the Amerindian Police Council
Medical care : nursing care station managed by Health and Welfare Canada
Waste disposal : landfill site, garbage collection
Principal community facilities : community centre, church, parish hall, outdoor skating rink

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply, reservoir, community well, water treatment
Sewers : system of waste water sewers, biological disk
Access : the settlement can be reached by Routes 101 and 382, and a logging road
Road network : 2,260 metres of gravel road
Number of houses : 57
Electricity : supplied by Hydro-Québec

River Desert



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 1,250 2,500 3,750 5,000 metres

Territory
Reserve of Maniwaki

Federal riding
Pontiac-Gatineau-Labelle
Barry Moore, PC

Provincial riding
Gatineau
Réjean Lafrenière, QLP

Geographical location
The reserve is situated 130 kilometres north of Hull. It is bounded on the north by the de l'Aigle and Désert rivers.

Area
10,997.40 hectares

Population : 1,860

Men :	867
Women :	993
In the territory :	1,117
Outside the territory :	743
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Algonquian, English

Historical overview :

The Algonquins settled at the village of Maniwaki in the mid-19th century. The territory received the status of a reserve under the *Act of 1851*. Today, Maniwaki is the largest Algonquin community in Quebec.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and four councillors, elected according to the procedures specified in the *Indian Act*.

Postal address :
River Desert Band Council
P.O. Box 309
Maniwaki, Quebec
J9E 3C4

Telephone : (819) 449-5170
(819) 449-5171
Fax : (819) 449-5673

River Desert

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Businesses and services	25
Logging	20
Handicrafts	8
Trapping	8

Businesses :

Laundry
Goods transport
Hairdresser
Day-care centre
Housing construction
Heavy machinery
Grocery shop
Restaurant
Excavation
Ambulance service
Passenger transport

School :

Congway day School
(preschool)
River Desert Band Council
Maniwaki, Quebec
J9I 3C9
Tel. : (819) 449-1798

Kitigan Zibi School
(preschool, elementary, secondary grades 8 to 12)
P.O. Box 10
Community of Maniwaki
Maniwaki, Quebec
J9E 3B3
Tel. : (819) 449-1275

Total student population : 321

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 619

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	9	0	0	
Kindergarten	14	7	0	
Elementary	81	31	0	
Secondary	66	20	0	
Post-secondary				93
Total :	170	58	0	93

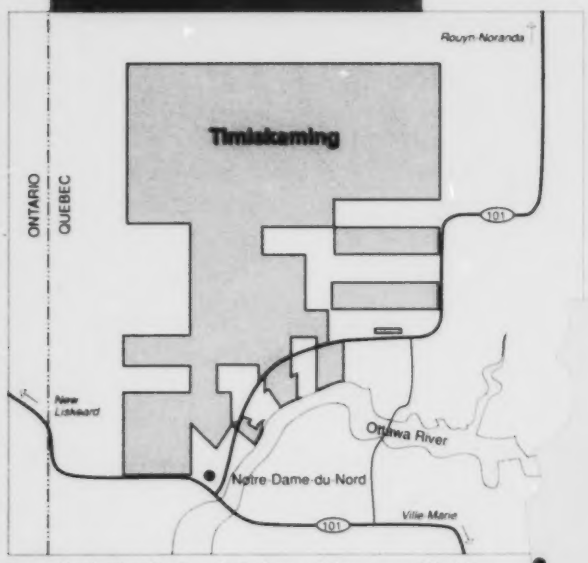
Services :

Fire protection : provided by the Municipality of Maniwaki
Police service : provided by a band council police force
Medical care : health centre managed by the band council
Waste disposal : landfill site three kilometres from the reserve; garbage collection
Principal community facilities : community centre, educational and cultural centre, centre for disabled persons, youth centre, community radio station

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply, 28 community wells
Sewers : individual septic tanks
Access : the reserve can be reached by Route 105, which runs to Hull approximately 130 kilometres to the south, or by Routes 107 and 117 from Montréal
Road network : 34,510 metres of gravel road and 20,610 metres of paved road
Number of houses : 316
Electricity : supplied by Hydro-Québec

Timiskaming



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 metres

Territory
Reserve of Timiskaming

Federal riding
Témiscamingue
Gabriel Desjardins, PC

Provincial riding
Rouyn-Noranda-Témiscamingue
Rémi Trudel, PQ

Geographical location
The reserve is adjacent to the Municipality of Notre-Dame-du-Nord.

Area
2,428.08 hectares

Population : 1,007

Men :	464
Women :	543
In the territory :	355
Outside the territory :	652
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Algonquian, English

Historical overview :

The reserve of Timiskaming was established under the *Act of 1851*. In 1853, the Algonquins received an area of 15,552 hectares, near Lake Timiskaming. Some 40 lots of this territory were ceded to companies and individuals, reducing the area of the reserve to a little more than 2,400 hectares.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and five councillors, elected according to the procedures specified in the *Indian Act*.

Postal address :
Timiskaming Band Council
P.O. Box 336
Notre-Dame-du-Nord, Quebec
J0Z 3B0

Telephone : (819) 723-2335
Fax : (819) 723-2353

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Logging	20
Businesses and services	9
Trapping	5
Agriculture	4
Handicrafts	3

Businesses :

Handicrafts
Construction
Convenience store
Heavy machinery
Taxi

School :

Notre-Dame-du-Nord Federal School
(preschool, elementary)
P.O. Box 428
Notre-Dame-du-Nord, Quebec
J0Z 3B0
Tél. : (819) 723-2193

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	0	14	
Kindergarten	1	2	14	
Elementary	0	16	46	
Secondary	0	59	7	
Post-secondary				36
Total :	1	77	81	36

Total student population : 195

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 395

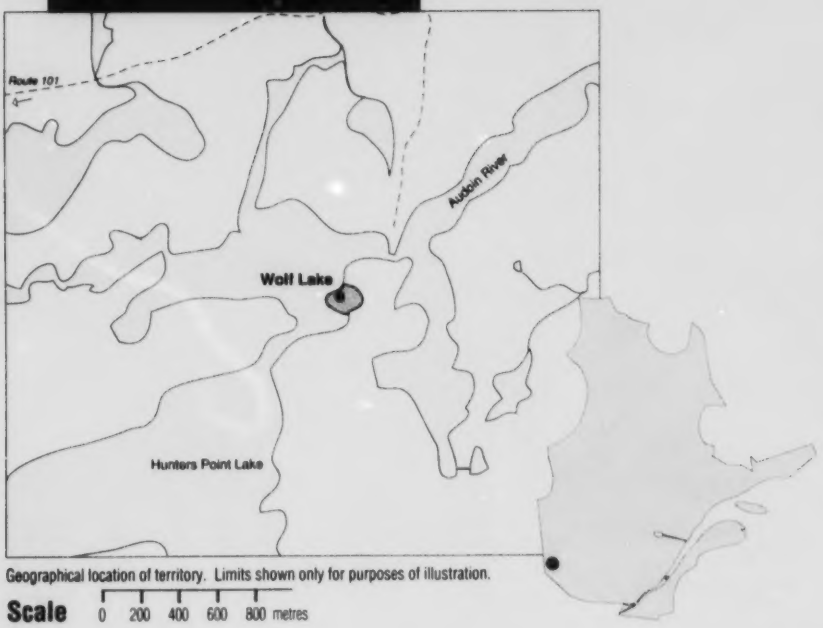
Services :

Fire protection : provided by the Municipality of Notre-Dame-du-Nord
Police service : provided by the Amerindian Police Council
Medical care : health centre managed by Health and Welfare Canada
Waste disposal : provided by the Municipality of Notre-Dame-du-Nord
Principal community facilities : "Freedom Center", community centre

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply provided by the Municipality of Notre-Dame-du-Nord
Sewers : system of waste water sewers, waste water purification provided by the Municipality of Notre-Dame-du-Nord
Access : the reserve can be reached by Route 101
Road network : 16,651 metres of gravel road and 4,470 metres of paved road
Number of houses : 89
Electricity : supplied by Hydro-Québec

Wolf Lake



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 200 400 600 800 metres

Territory
Settlement of Wolf Lake

Federal riding
Témiscamingue
Gabriel Desjardins, PC

Provincial riding
Rouyn-Noranda-Témiscamingue
Rémi Trudel, PQ

Geographical location
The territory is situated 37 kilometres northeast of Témiscaming, beside Hunters Point Lake.

Area
4 hectares

Population : 141

Men :	66
Women :	75
In the territory :	0
Outside the territory :	136
On Crown land :	5

Principal languages spoken :

Algonquian, English

Historical overview :

Wolf Lake is a territory in which 54 people occasionally live. Two families reside permanently on a part of the settlement designated as Crown land. This is the smallest Algonquin community.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and two councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Wolf Lake Band Council
P.O. Box 998
Témiscaming, Quebec
J0Z 3R0

Telephone : (819) 627-3628
Fax : (819) 627-3628

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Businesses and services	7
Trapping	7

Businesses :

Convenience store
Hairdresser
Fast food
Taxi

School :

No school within the territory

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	0	0	
Kindergarten	0	6	0	
Elementary	0	8	0	
Secondary	0	25	0	
Post-secondary				9
Total :	0	39	0	9

Total student population : 48

Student-age population (between the ages of 5 and 24) : 65

Services :

Fire protection : no facilities on the site
Police service : provided by the Amerindian Police Council
Medical care : no facilities within the territory; patients may use the Kebaoweck Reserve health centre
Waste disposal : no facilities on the site
Principal community facilities : no facilities on the site

Infrastructure :

Water supply : no permanent facilities
Sewers : no permanent facilities
Access : the reserve can be reached by a logging road leading from Route 101
Road network : logging roads
Number of houses : no permanent facilities
Electricity : no permanent facilities

The Attikameks

The Attikamek nation belongs to the Algonquian linguistic family.

Evidence exists of the presence of Indians in the upper Saint-Maurice valley as early as the 17th century. At this time, they called themselves Attikamiks. This people was considered very peaceful, sharing the entire region with the Montagnais to the east, the Crees to the north and the Algonquins to the south.

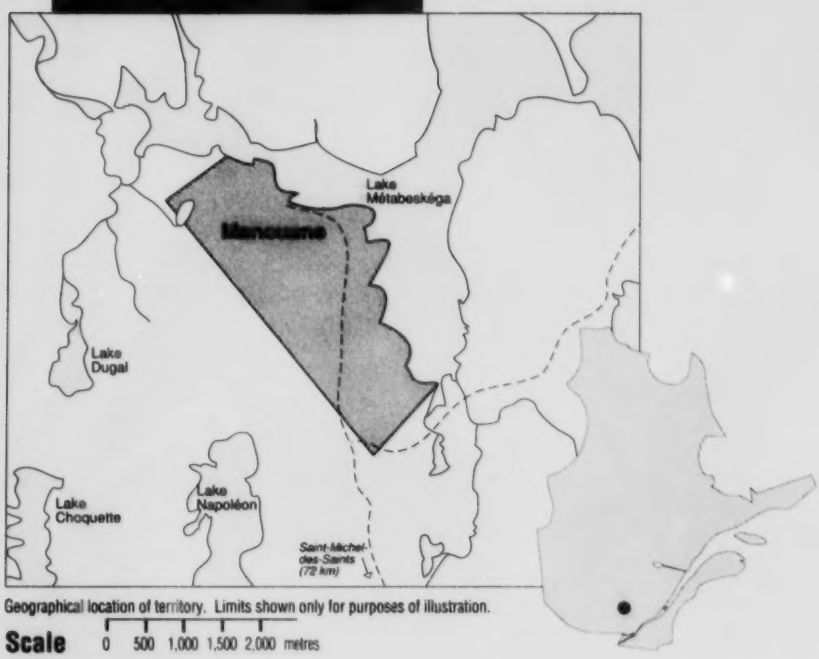
Their economy was based principally on hunting and fishing. The Attikameks fished during the summer and, with the onset of winter, hunted over a wide area. They practised large-scale barter with the Crees, Montagnais, Algonquins and sometimes the Hurons.

The Attikameks lived in the heart of an extensive network of waterways. They reached neighbouring territories by way of lakes Saint-Jean and Mistassini, James Bay and the Gatineau River.

Around 1670-1680, a smallpox epidemic wiped out the Attikamek tribe. The survivors were decimated by the Iroquois. Their territory was occupied, from 1690 to 1700, by a group called the "Têtes-de-Boules". According to certain historians, this group may have been made up of Attikamiks who had survived the tragedies as well as other nomadic Indians. The present inhabitants of Weymontachie, Manouane and Obedjiwan are thought to be the descendants of these "Têtes-de-Boules". It is only some ten years since the inhabitants of the upper Saint-Maurice valley re-assumed the ancient name of Attikameks.

The spelling of the name "Attikamek" currently varies according to traditions, standards, usage and the wish of Attikameks to use a written form in conformity with their speech. "Attikamek" may also be written "Atikamekw" and band names may differ from one document to another.

Atikamekw of Manawan



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 metres

Territory
Reserve of Manouane

Federal riding
Berthier-Montcalm
Robert de Cotret, PC

Provincial riding
Laviolette
Jean-Pierre Jolivet, PQ

Geographical location
The reserve is situated 120 kilometres west of La Tuque and 72 kilometres north of Saint-Michel-des-Saints, on the southern shore of Lake Métabeskéga.

Area
771.36 hectares

Population : 1,334

Men :	667
Women :	667
In the territory :	1,170
Outside the territory :	164
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Attikamek, French

Historical overview :

The territory was granted reserve status in 1906.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and 12 councillors, elected according to the procedures specified in the *Indian Act*.

Postal address :
Conseil de bande des Atikamekw de Manawan
135, rue Kicik
Manouane
via Saint-Michel-des Saints (Québec)
J0K 1M0

Telephone : (819) 971-8813
Fax : (819) 971-8848

Atikamekw of Manawan

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Trapping	60
Handicrafts	15
Logging	13
Businesses and services	8

Businesses :

Food supplier
Construction
Video rental
Transportation

School :

École indienne de Manouane
(preschool, elementary, University grades 8 and 9)
150, rue Wapoc
Manouane (Québec)
J0K 1M0
Tel. : (819) 971-8838

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	33	0	1	
Kindergarten	44	0	1	
Elementary	201	0	0	
Secondary	141	59	0	
Post-secondary				54
Total :	419	59	2	54

Total student population : 534

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 691

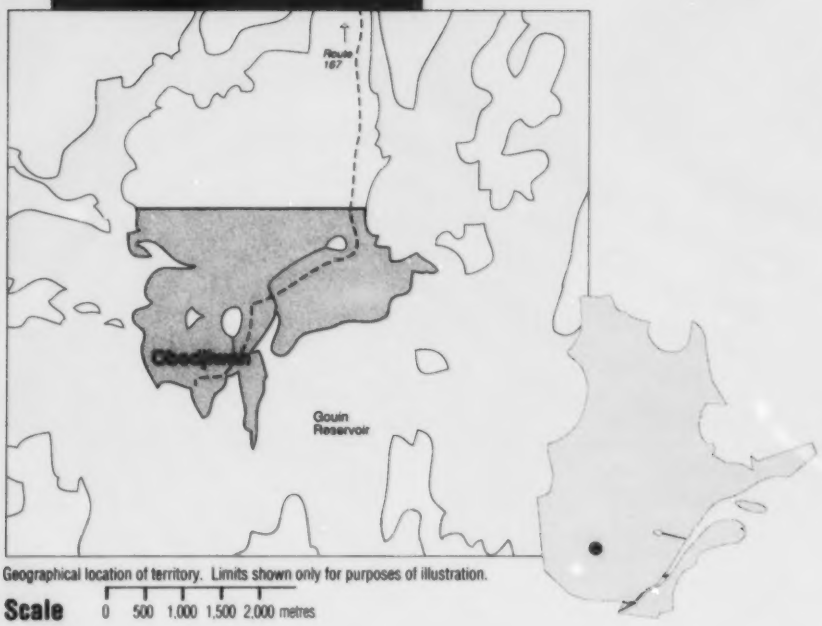
Services :

Fire protection : small fire station, fire engine, firefighting equipment
Police service : provided by the Amerindian Police Council
Medical care : nursing care station managed by Health and Welfare Canada
Waste disposal : landfill site, garbage collection
Principal community facilities : church, community hall, recreation centre, outdoor skating rink, community radio station

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply, reservoir, community well
Sewers : system of waste water sewers and storm sewers, aerated pond
Access : a logging road that is not easily passable by automobiles leads to the reserve from Saint-Michel-des-Saints (Route 131)
Road network : 8,460 metres of gravel road
Number of houses : 168
Electricity : supplied by Hydro-Québec

Obedjiwan



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 metres

Territory
Reserve of Obedjiwan

Federal riding
Champlain
Michel Champagne, PC

Provincial riding
Laviolette
Jean-Pierre Jolivet, PQ

Geographical location
The reserve is situated 143 kilometres south of Chibougamau, on the north shore of the Gouin Reservoir.

Area
926.76 hectares

Population : 1,391

Men :	721
Women :	670
In the territory :	1,155
Outside the territory :	236
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Attikamek, French

Historical overview :

Although isolated, this is the most heavily populated reserve of the Attikamek nation. The territory received reserve status in 1950.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief, a deputy chief and 11 councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Conseil de bande d'Obedjiwan
Réserve indienne d'Obedjiwan
via Roberval (Québec)
G0W 3B0

Telephone : (819) 974-8837
Fax : (819) 974-8828

Obedjiwan

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Trapping	68
Handicrafts	15
Logging	6
Businesses and services	3

Businesses :

Handicrafts
Post office
Restaurant
Transport

School :

École indienne d'Obedjiwan
(preschool, elementary, University grade 8)
Obedjiwan
via Roberval (Québec)
G0W 3B0
Tel. : (819) 974-8842

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	37	0	0	
Kindergarten	41	0	0	
Elementary	211	2	0	
Secondary	56	42	2	
Post-secondary				20
Total :	345	44	2	20

Total student population : 411

Student-age population (between the ages of 5 and 24) : 725

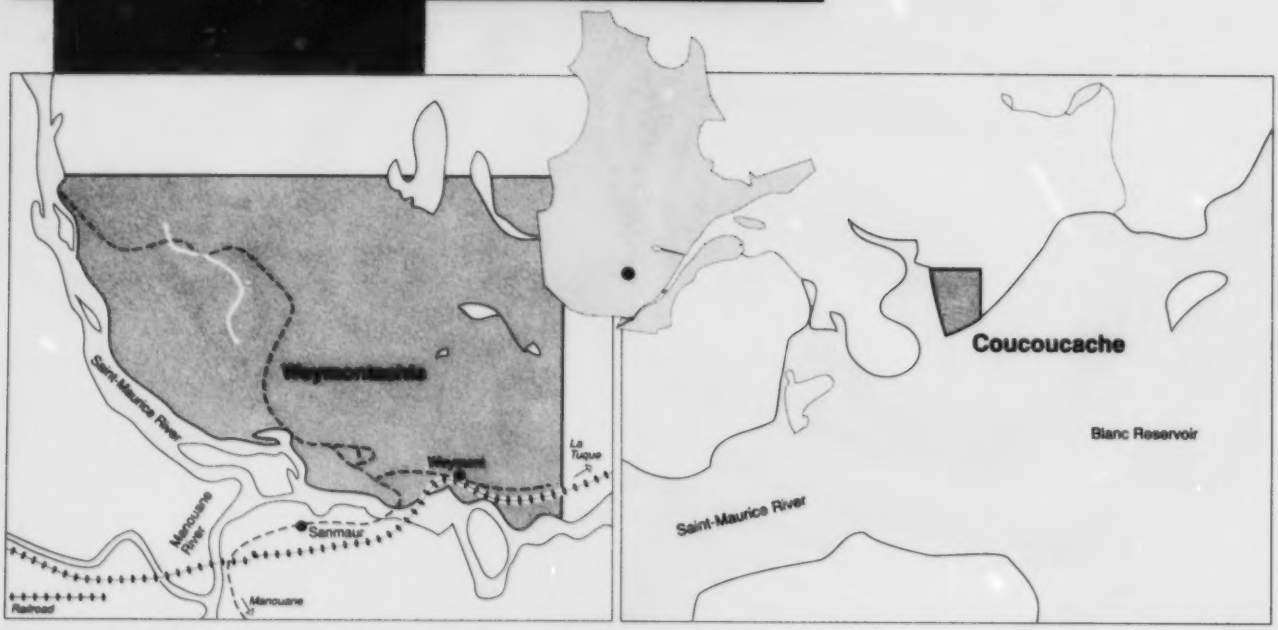
Services :

Fire protection : fire station, fire engine, firefighting equipment
Police service : provided by the Amerindian Police Council
Medical care : nursing care station managed by Health and Welfare Canada
Waste disposal : landfill site, garbage collection
Principal community facilities : youth centre, community hall, church, outdoor skating rink, library, community radio station

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply, reservoir, 2 community wells, partial water treatment
Sewers : system of waste water sewers, extended aeration
Access : a logging road of more than 100 kilometres connects the Obedjiwan reserve to Route 167 at Lake Saint-Jean
the reserve can also be reached by another logging road from Saint-Michel-des-Saints (Route 131)
Road network : 12,370 metres of gravel road
Number of houses : 180
Electricity : generators (total output : 2,075 kW), managed by Hydro-Québec

Weymontachie



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 metres

Territory
Reserves of Weymontachie and Coucoucache

Federal riding
Champlain
Michel Champagne, PC

Provincial riding
Laviolette
Jean-Pierre Jolivet, PQ

Area
Weymontachie : 2,978.00 hectares
Coucoucache : 4.80 hectares

Geographical location
The reserve of Weymontachie is situated on the north shore of the Saint-Maurice River, 100 kilometres north west of La Tuque. The reserve of Coucoucache is situated on the north shore of the Saint-Maurice River and the Blanc Reservoir, 53 kilometres northwest of La Tuque.

Population : 800

Men :	392
Women :	408
In the territory :	697
Outside the territory :	103
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Attikamek, French

Historical overview :

In 1820, the Attikameks settled at Weymontachie, near the Hudson's Bay Company trading post. The territory received reserve status in 1851. The Attikameks of Weymontachie also have rights on the Coucoucache Reserve, a 4.8-hectare territory that is not permanently inhabited.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and six councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Conseil de bande de Weymontachie
Réserve indienne de Weymontachie
Via Sanmaur (Québec)
G0A 4M0

Telephone : (819) 666-2237
(819) 666-2259
Fax : (819) 666-2209

Weymontachie

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Trapping	16
Businesses and services	13
Logging	7
Handicrafts	4

Businesses :

Handicrafts
Post office
Construction
Machine shop
General store
Restaurant
Local transport

School :

École indienne de Weymontachie
(preschool, elementary, University grades 8 to 10)
Weymontachie
via Sanmaur (Québec)
G0A 4V0
Tel. : (819) 666-2226

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	23	0	0	
Kindergarten	21	0	0	
Elementary	97	0	0	
Secondary	47	30	0	
Post-secondary				37
Total :	188	30	0	37

Total student population : 255

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 430

Services :

Fire protection : fire station, fire engine, firefighting equipment
Police service : provided by the Amerindian Police Council
Medical care : nursing care station managed by Health and Welfare Canada
Waste disposal : landfill site, incinerator
Principal community facilities : community radio station, community hall, church, library, recreation centre, outdoor skating rink

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply, reservoir, water treatment
Sewers : system of waste water sewers and storm sewers
Access : a logging road of about 100 kilometres, open only in summer, leads to the reserve from La Tuque (Route 155)
the reserve can also be reached by railway
Road network : 11,860 metres of gravel road
Number of houses : 121
Electricity : generators (total output : 1,970 kW), managed by Hydro-Québec

The Crees

For 5,000 years, the Crees have lived in the north of the Abitibi region, in the James Bay basin. Having migrated from the western plains, the Crees still live in the northern areas of Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

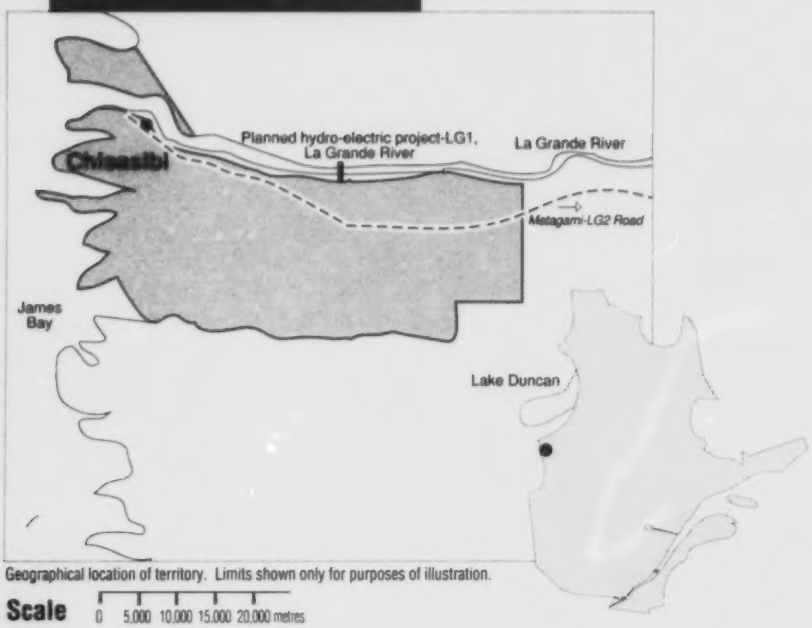
The Crees were quick to establish relations with the Europeans. The exceptional quality of the furs that they brought back from northern Quebec was prized by European merchants.

From 1670 to 1950, the traditional Cree way of life was based on hunting, trapping, fishing and gathering. In summertime, they used to migrate southward toward the St. Lawrence River to meet merchants and barter their furs. The decline in fur prices as well as government measures such as compulsory schooling and the establishment of health centres encouraged the Crees to give up their nomadic life.

In 1974, the Crees formed the Grand Council of the Crees of Quebec. This organization opposed the James Bay hydro-electric construction project. Negotiations between the Grand Council of the Crees and the governments of Quebec and Canada resulted in the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement* (JBNQA). This agreement granted the Crees greater autonomy as well as financial compensation and various benefits. The federal *Cree-Naskapi Act* has strengthened their autonomy in administering their territory.

The Crees have used their assets to achieve remarkable growth in their economy, foster the general well-being of their communities and preserve their culture, values and traditions.

Chisasibi



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 5,000 10,000 15,000 20,000 metres

Territory
Chisasibi (Category I lands)

Federal riding
Abitibi
Guy St-Julien, PC

Provincial riding
Ungava
Christian Claveau, PQ

Geographical location
The territory is bounded on the west by James Bay and on the north by the La Grande River.

Area
1,309.56 square kilometres

Population : 2,225

Men :	1,098
Women :	1,127
In the territory :	2,169
Outside the territory :	56
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Cree, English

Historical overview :

The first trading post was opened at Fort George (Chisasibi) at the end of the 18th century. The first Anglican missionaries arrived in 1852 and founded a school in 1907. Catholic missionaries also established a school in 1927 and, a few years later, a hospital. The Indians of Chisasibi gave up their nomadic way of life in the mid-1960s. In 1980, the community was moved to allow construction of the LG2 dam. The land regime established under the JBNQA defines the extent of the territory and the rights attached thereto.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief, an assistant chief and 11 councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Chisasibi Band Council
P.O. Box 150
Chisasibi
James Bay, Quebec
J0M 1E0

Telephone : (819) 855-2878
Fax : (819) 855-2875

Chisasibi

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Trapping	169
Businesses and services	38
Tourism	30

Businesses :

Machine shop
Pastry shop
Bakery
Outfitter
Post office
Hardware store
Hairdresser
Automobile repair shop
Convenience stores
Restaurant
Grocery store
Service station
Hotel
Taxi
Air transport

School :

James Bay Eeyou School
(preschool, elementary, University grades 8 to 12)
Chisasibi, Quebec
J0M 1E0
Tel. : (819) 855-2833

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	52	0	
Kindergarten	0	86	0	
Elementary	0	389	0	
Secondary	0	359	0	
Post-secondary				—
Total :	0	886	0	—

Total student population : 886

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 1,041

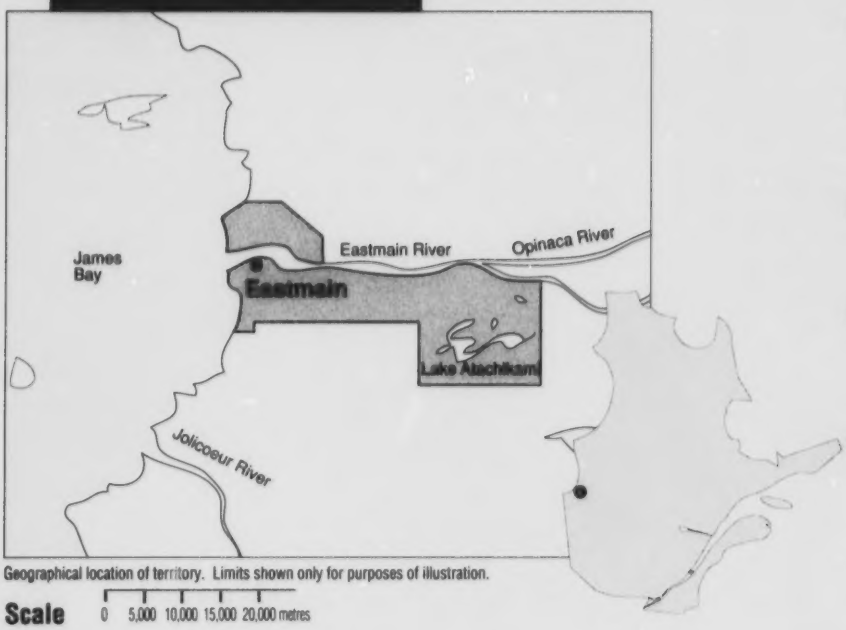
Services :

Fire protection : fire station, firefighting equipment
Police service : native police program of the Quebec Police Force
Medical care : regional hospital (32 beds) managed by the James Bay Cree Board of Health and Social Services
Waste disposal : landfill site, garbage collection
Principal community facilities : community radio station, community hall, church

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply, reservoir, water treatment
Sewers : system of waste water sewers; other data unavailable
Access : the reserve is accesible year-round by the Chisasibi-LG2 Road which connects with the paved road leading to Mistissini, 800 kilometres to the south
an airline provides connections between Eastmain, Chisasibi and Val-d'Or
Road network : data unavailable
Number of houses : 365
Electricity : supplied by Hydro-Québec

Eastmain



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 5,000 10,000 15,000 20,000 metres

Territory
Eastmain (Category I lands)

Federal riding
Abitibi
Guy St-Julien, PC

Provincial riding
Ungava
Christian Claveau, PQ

Geographical location
The territory is situated at the mouth of the Eastmain River where it flows into James Bay.

Area
489.53 square kilometres

Population : 411

Men :	206
Women :	205
In the territory :	407
Outside the territory :	4
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Cree, English

Historical overview :

A trading post was opened at Eastmain in 1709. Several Crees settled there but the population declined sharply in 1766, when another post was opened at Waskaganish. The Eastmain territory was reserved for Crees use in 1962 under the *Lands and Forests Act*. The land regime established under the JBNQA defines the extent of the territory and the rights attached thereto.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief, an assistant chief and three councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Eastmain Band Council
Eastmain, Quebec
J0M 1W0

Telephone : (819) 977-0211
(819) 977-0266
Fax : (819) 977-0281

Eastmain

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Trapping	74
Businesses and services	15
Handicrafts	5

Businesses :

Handicrafts
General delivery
Post office
General store
Distilled water
Restaurant
Grocery store
Service station
Hotel
Taxi

School :

Wabannutao Eeyou School
(preschool, elementary, University grades 8 and 9)
Eastmain, Quebec
J0M 1W0
Tél. : (819) 977-0244

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	8	0	
Kindergarten	0	7	0	
Elementary	0	57	0	
Secondary	0	67	0	
Post-secondary				—
Total :	0	139	0	—

Total student population : 139

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 187

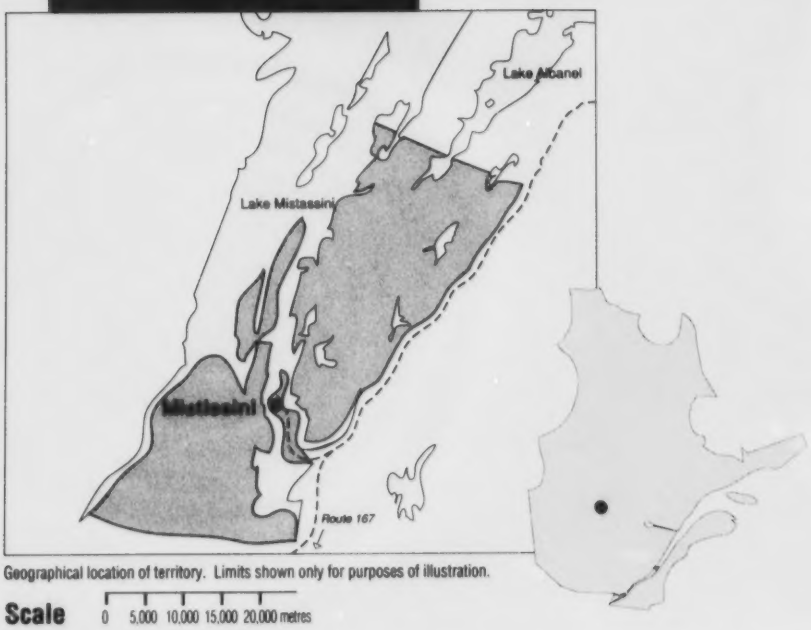
Services :

Fire protection : small fire station, firefighting equipment
Police service : native police program of the Quebec Police Force
Medical care : dispensary managed by the James Bay Cree Board of Health and Social Services
Waste disposal : landfill site, garbage collection
Principal community facilities : community radio station, church, community hall

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply, reservoir, water treatment
Sewers : system of waste water sewers; other data unavailable
Access : a winter road, passable during February and March, connects with the highway running between Matagami and Chisasibi
an airline connects Eastmain, Chisasibi and Val-d'Or
Road network : data unavailable
Number of houses : 72
Electricity : generators (total output : 1,750 kW)

Mistissini



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 5,000 10,000 15,000 20,000 metres

Territory
Mistissini (Category I lands)

Federal riding
Abitibi
Guy St-Julien, PC

Provincial riding
Ungava
Christian Claveau, PQ

Geographical location
The territory is situated 130 kilometres northeast of Chibougamau, on the shore of Lake Mistassini.

Area
1,380.43 square kilometres

Population : 2,640

Men :	1,288
Women :	1,352
In the territory :	2,163
Outside the territory :	477
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Cree, English

Historical overview :

Lake Mistassini is an ancestral gathering place for the Crees. The Hudson's Bay Company established a trading post there in 1812. The community of Mistissini grew as a result of the closing of the encampments of Niaskweskau, Nitchequon and Lake Doré. In 1962, the federal government acquired 2,357.5 hectares of land for the use of the Crees of Mistissini, under the *Lands and Forests Act*. The land regime established under the JBNQA defines the extent of the territory and the rights attached thereto.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief, an assistant chief and seven councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Mistissini Band Council
Lake Mistassini
via Chibougamau, Quebec
G0W 1C0

Telephone : (418) 923-3259
(418) 923-3253
Fax : (418) 923-3115

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Trapping	442
Businesses and services	79
Tourism	47
Logging	15

Businesses :

Handicrafts
Machine shop
Post office
Cleaner
Credit union
Restaurant
Convenience stores
Sawmill
Grocery store
Service station
Sled and canoe making
Road and air transport
Cleaning supplies
Clothing
Hotel
Video rental

School :

Voyageur Memorial School
(preschool to University grade 10)
Lake Mistassini, Quebec
J0W 1C0
Tél. : (418) 923-3353

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	1	0	
Kindergarten	0	49	0	
Elementary	0	436	0	
Secondary	0	310	0	
Post-secondary				—
Total :	0	796	0	—

Total student population : 796

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 1,397

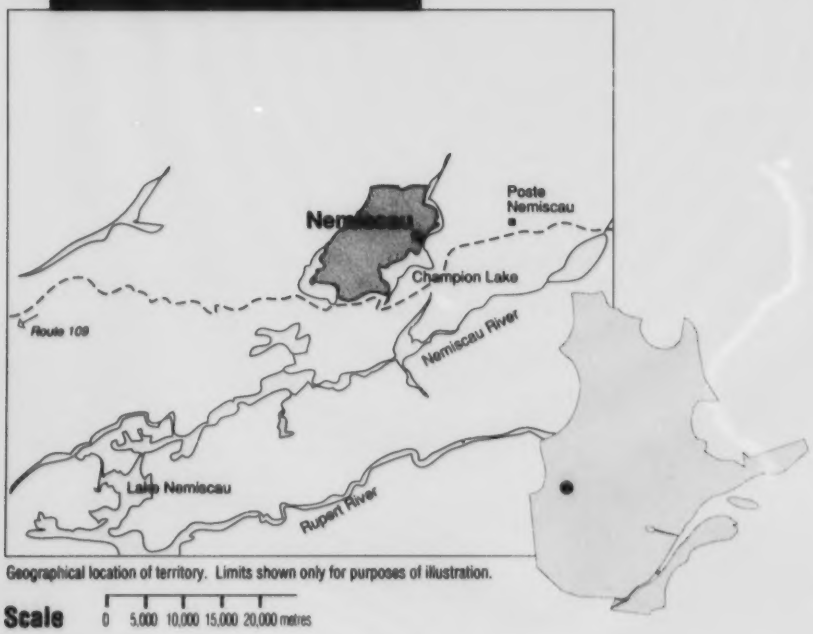
Services :

Fire protection : fire station, firefighting equipment
Police service : native police program of the Quebec Police Force
Medical care : dispensary managed by the James Bay Cree Board of Health and Social Services
Waste disposal : landfill site, garbage collection
Principal community facilities : community radio station, community hall

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply, reservoir, water treatment
Sewers : system of waste water sewers
Access : the reserve is accessible by automobile throughout the year by the gravel road from Chibougamau (Route 167)
an airline connects the reserve with Chibougamau, 100 kilometres to the south
Road network : data unavailable
Number of houses : 152
Electricity : supplied by Hydro-Québec

Nemaska



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 5,000 10,000 15,000 20,000 metres

Territory
Nemiscau (Category I lands)

Federal riding
Abitibi
Guy St-Julien, PC

Provincial riding
Ungava
Christian Claveau, PQ

Geographical location
The territory is situated on the western shore of Champion Lake, inland, 160 kilometres east of Waskaganish.

Area
152.80 square kilometres

Population : 258

Men :	127
Women :	131
In the territory :	245
Outside the territory :	13
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Cree, English

Historical overview :

In 1693, the Hudson's Bay Company opened a trading post which was closed in 1778 and then reopened in 1802. The company finally left Nemiscau in 1970, and most of the Crees went to join the encampments of Waskaganish and Mistissini. The land regime established under the JBNQA defines the extent of the territory and the rights attached thereto.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief, an assistant chief and five councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Nemaska Band Council
Champion Lake
Nemiscau, Quebec
J0Y 3B0

Telephone : (819) 673-2503
(819) 673-2512
Fax : (819) 673-2542

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Trapping	90
Businesses and services	14

Businesses :

Post office
Restaurant
Hotel
Service station
General store

School :

Luke Mettaweskum School
(preschool, elementary)
Nemiscau, Quebec
J0Y 3B0
Tel. : (819) 673-2536

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	10	0	
Kindergarten	0	11	0	
Elementary	0	70	0	
Secondary	0	20	0	
Post-secondary				—
Total :	0	111	0	—

Total student population : 111

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 128

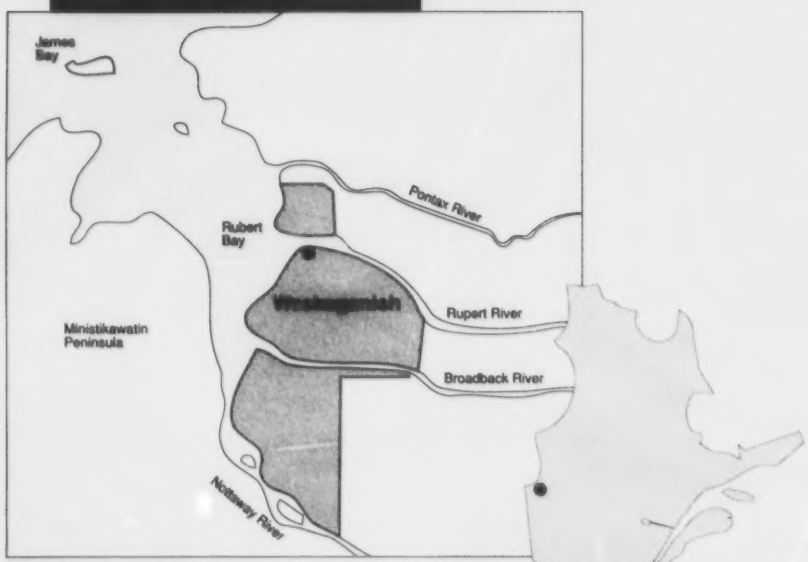
Services :

Fire protection : small fire station, firefighting equipment
Police service : native police program of the Quebec Police Force
Medical care : dispensary managed by the James Bay Cree Board of Health and Social Services
Waste disposal : landfill site, garbage collection
Principal community facilities : community radio station, community hall, church

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply, reservoir, water treatment
Sewers : individual septic tanks and system of waste water sewers
Access : the reserve is accessible by automobile throughout the year by the road that connects Nemiscau to Chisasibi and Matagami
an airport has been built by Hydro-Québec to serve Nemiscau
Road network : data unavailable
Number of houses : 69
Electricity : supplied by Hydro-Québec

Waskaganish



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 5,000 10,000 15,000 20,000 metres

Territory
Waskaganish (Category I lands)

Federal riding
Abitibi
Guy St-Julien, PC

Provincial riding
Ungava
Christian Claveau, PQ

Geographical location
The territory is situated by the shore of Rupert Bay, south of James Bay.

Area
784.76 square kilometres

Population : 1,572

Men :	808
Women :	764
In the territory :	1,276
Outside the territory :	296
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Cree, English

Historical overview :

In 1776, the Hudson's Bay Compagny established a tradind post at Waskaganish. The place served as a supply point to support the expansion of the company toward Nemiscau and Mistissini, The land regime established under the JBNQA defines the extent of the territory and the rights attached thereto.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief, an assistant chief and seven councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Waskaganish Band Council
P.O. Box 60
Waskaganish, Quebec
J0M 1R0

Telephone : (819) 895-8843
(819) 895-8980
Fax : (819) 895-8901

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Trapping	175
Businesses and services	41
Handicrafts	10

Businesses :

Handicrafts
Hardware store
Post office
Restaurant
Housing construction
Service station
Boat building
Taxi
Grocery store
Air transport
Hotel
Engine sale and repair
Clothing

School :

Waskaganish School
(preschool, elementary, University grades 8 to 10)
Waskaganish, Quebec
J0M 1W0
Tél. : (819) 895-8819

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	33	0	
Kindergarten	0	36	0	
Elementary	0	223	0	
Secondary	0	245	0	
Post-secondary				—
Total :	0	537	0	—

Total student population : 537

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 719

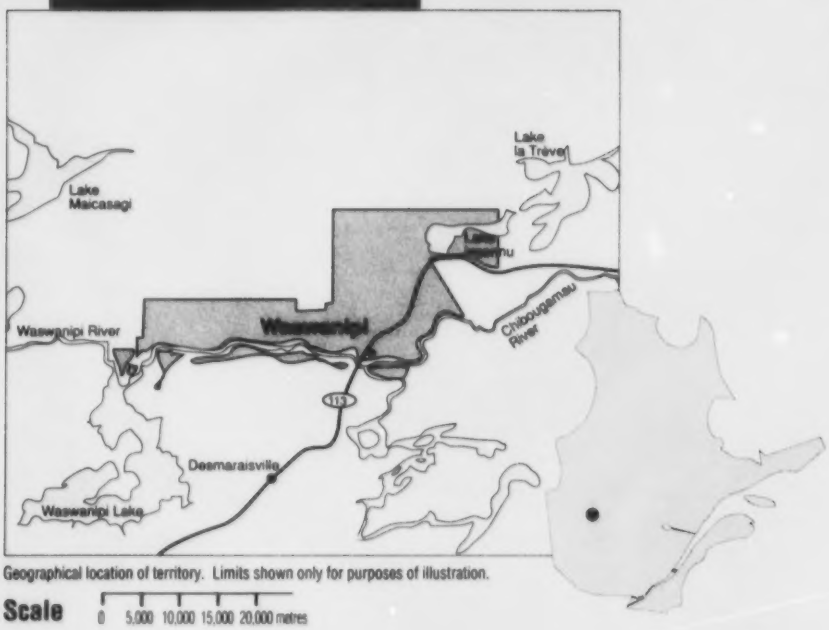
Services :

Fire protection : fire station, firefighting equipment
Police service : native police program of the Quebec Police Force
Medical care : dispensary managed by the James Bay Cree Board of Health and Social Services
Waste disposal : landfill site, garbage collection
Principal community facilities : community radio station, community hall, church

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply, reservoir, water treatment
Sewers : system of waste water sewers; other data unavailable
Access : the reserve is accessible by a winter road passable in February and March, connecting with the road that runs between Chisasibi and Matagami (Route 109)
an airline connects Waskaganish, Val-d'Or and Chisasibi
Road network : data unavailable
Number of houses : 207
Electricity : generators (total output : 2,950 kW)

Waswanipi



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 5,000 10,000 15,000 20,000 metres

Territory
Waswanipi (Category I lands)

Federal riding
Abitibi
Guy St-Julien, PC

Provincial riding
Ungava
Christian Claveau, PQ

Geographical location
This territory is situated 154 kilometres west of Chibougamau, on the banks of the Waswanipi and Chibougamau rivers.

Area
598.5 square kilometres

Population : 1,089

Men :	548
Women :	541
In the territory :	752
Outside the territory :	337
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Cree, English

Historical overview :

The Crees settled at Waswanipi in the late 18th century, near the trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Northwest Company. The Crees of Waswanipi were the first Indians to exploit mining and forestry resources in northern Quebec. In 1962, the federal government acquired 251 hectares of provincial land for the use of the Crees of Waswanipi, under the *Lands and Forests Act*. The land regime established under the JBNQA defines the extent of the territory and the rights attached thereto.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief, an assistant chief and six councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Waswanipi Band Council
Waswanipi River, Quebec
J0Y 3C0

Telephone : (819) 753-2587
(819) 753-2388
Fax : (819) 753-2555

Waswanipi

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Trapping	185
Businesses and services	46
Logging	31
Tourism	6

Businesses :

Video arcade
Video rental
Fishing tackle
General store
Machine shop
Outfitter
Post office
Restaurant
Credit union
Service station
Construction
Taxi
Distilled water
Air transport
Grocery store

School :

Waswanipi School
(preschool, elementary, University grades 8 and 9)
Waswanipi, Quebec
J0Y 3C0
Tel. : (819) 753-2512

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	21	0	
Kindergarten	0	18	0	
Elementary	0	168	0	
Secondary	0	111	0	
Post-secondary				—
Total :	0	318	0	—

Total student population : 318

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 538

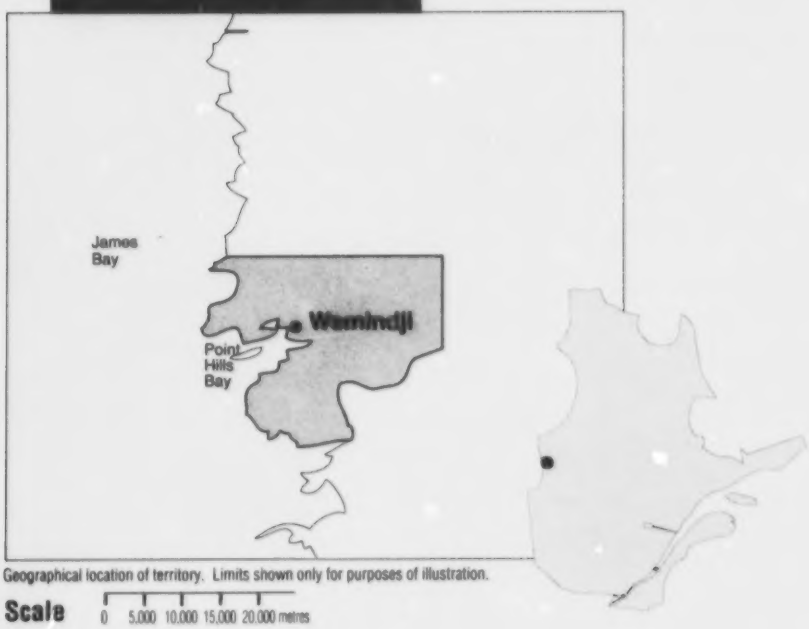
Services :

Fire protection : fire station, firefighting equipment
Police service : native police program of the Quebec Police Force
Medical care : dispensary managed by the James Bay Cree Board of Health and Social Services
Waste disposal : landfill site
Principal community facilities : community radio station, community hall, church

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply, reservoir, water treatment
Sewers : system of waste water sewers; other data unavailable
Access : the reserve is accessible by automobile throughout the year by Route 113, which runs from Chapais in the east to Senneterre in the west
Road network : data unavailable
Number of houses : 125
Electricity : supplied by Hydro-Québec

Wemindji



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Territory
Wemindji (Category I lands)

Federal riding
Abitibi
Guy St-Julien, PC

Provincial riding
Ungava
Christian Claveau, PQ

Geographical location
This territory is situated on the eastern shore of James Bay, north of Chisasibi.

Area
512.82 square kilometres

Population : 916

Men :	446
Women :	470
In the territory :	802
Outside the territory :	114
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Cree, English

Historical overview :

In 1685, the Hudson's Bay Company established a trading post beside the Old Factory River. The post was closed a few years later when the company decided to concentrate its activities at Eastmain and Fort George. The post was reopened in 1935, and at that time the Crees established an encampment there. The land regime established under the JBNQA defines the extent of the territory and the rights attached thereto.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief, an assistant chief and five councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Wemindji Band Council
Wemindji, Quebec
J0M 1L0

Telephone : (819) 978-0264
(819) 978-0265
Fax : (819) 978-0258

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Trapping	150
Businesses and services	55
Handicrafts	37
Tourism	12

Businesses :

Food supplier
Furs
Electronic appliances
Hotel
Sports goods
General delivery
Handicrafts
General store
Post office
Restaurant
Construction
Air transport
Canoe making
Bus transport
Clothing

School :

Wemindji Day School
(preschool, elementary, University grades 8 to 10)
Wemindji, Quebec
J0M 1L0
Tel. : (819) 978-0270

Total student population : 316

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 448

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	27	0	
Kindergarten	0	25	0	
Elementary	0	144	0	
Secondary	0	120	0	
Post-secondary				—
Total :	0	316	0	—

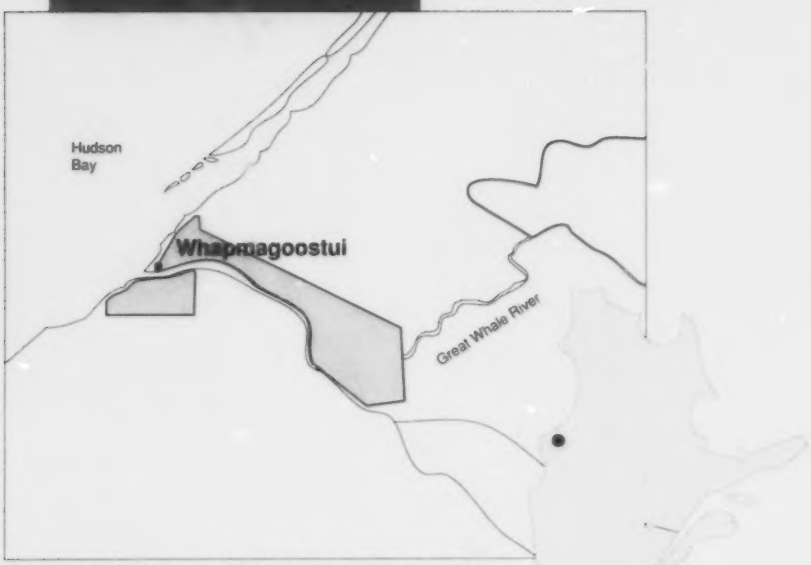
Services :

Fire protection : fire station, firefighting equipment
Police service : native police program of the Quebec Police Force
Medical care : dispensary managed by the James Bay Cree Board of Health and Social Services
Waste disposal : landfill site, garbage collection
Principal community facilities : community radio station, community hall, church

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply, reservoir, water treatment
Sewers : system of waste water sewers
Access : the reserve is accessible by a winter road, passable during February and March, connecting with the road that runs between Chisasibi and Matagami (Route 109)
an airline connects Wemindji with Chisasibi and Val-d'Or
Road network : data unavailable
Number of houses : 144
Electricity : generators

Whapmagoostui



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 5,000 10,000 15,000 20,000 metres

Territory
Whapmagoostui (Category I lands)

Federal riding
Abitibi
Guy St-Julien, PC

Provincial riding
Ungava
Christian Claveau, PQ

Geographical location
This territory is situated where the Great Whale River flows into Hudson Bay.

Area
316.20 square kilometres

Population : 482

Men :	236
Women :	246
In the territory :	465
Outside the territory :	17
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Cree, English

Historical overview :

The Hudson's Bay Company established a trading post on the present site of Whapmagoostui. The Crees regularly came there to sell their furs. They set up an encampment next to the airport built in the mid-1950s. The land regime established under the JBNQA defines the extent of the territory and the rights attached thereto.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief, an assistant chief and three councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Whapmagoostui Band Council
P.O. Box 390
Whapmagoostui, Quebec
J0M 1G0

Telephone : (819) 929-3384
(819) 929-3518
Fax : (819) 929-3203

Whapmagoostui

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Trapping	137
Businesses and services	37
Handicrafts	8

Businesses :

Handicrafts
Grocery store
Video arcade
Plumber
Co-operative
Fast food
Construction
Taxi
Convenience stores
Air transport
Cleaners
Distilled water
Clothing

School :

Badabin Eeyau School
(preschool, elementary, University grade 8)
Whapmagoostui, Quebec
J0M 1G0
Tél. : (819) 929-3428

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	13	0	
Kindergarten	0	15	0	
Elementary	0	59	0	
Secondary	0	79	0	
Post-secondary				—
Total :	0	166	0	—

Total student population : 166

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 221

Services :

Fire protection : no facilities
Police service : native police program of the Quebec Police Force
Medical care : dispensary managed by the James Bay Cree Board of Health and Social Services
Waste disposal : landfill site, garbage collection
Principal community facilities : community radio station

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply, reservoir, water treatment
Sewers : system of waste water sewers
Access : no road access
an airline connects the reserve with Val-d'Or, LG2 and Montréal
Road network : data unavailable
Number of houses : 100
Electricity : generators

The Hurons - Wendat

The Hurons belong to the Iroquoian linguistic family.

The history of the Huron nation dates back to the pre-columbian period. In the beginning, the Hurons formed a confederation of four tribes : the Attignawatans, the Attingneenongnahaes, the Arhendarrhons and the Atarochronens. They occupied an area, sometimes called Huronia, around Lake Simcoe and southeast of Georgian Bay, in the present province of Ontario. They supported themselves by growing corn and bartered their surplus to the Algonquins in exchange for other produce.

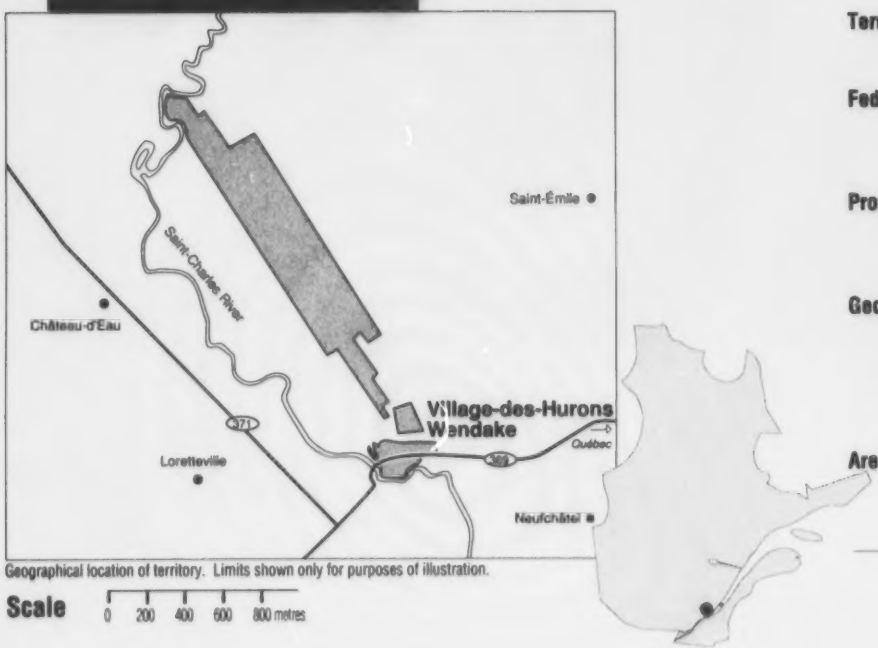
Champlain and Sagard estimated the population of Huronia to be 30,000. The Jesuits, following a census undertaken in 1640, spoke instead of a population of 12,000.

Between 1634 and 1639, several epidemics reduced the population of the Huron Confederation by about one third. Measles, influenza and smallpox took a heavy toll of communities that had frequent contacts with the Europeans.

The hostility between the Huron Confederation and the tribes of the Iroquois League is a constant theme throughout Indian history. The Hurons, their numbers diminished, set out in search of a new land, being forced to yield their own to the Iroquois. Their wanderings brought them as far as Beauport and Île d'Orléans.

Finally, around 1657, the Hurons settled near Loretteville, on the banks of the Saint-Charles River. Their village is called "Wendake," a word meaning "where the Hurons live."

Huron-Wendat Nation



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Territory
Village-des-Hurons Wendake

Federal riding
Charlesbourg
Monique B. Tardif, PC

Provincial riding
Chauveau
Rémy Poulin, QLP

Geographical location
Village-des-Hurons Wendake is situated eight kilometres north of Québec, on the eastern bank of the Saint-Charles River.

Area
111.31 hectares

Population : 2,295

Men :	1,026
Women :	1,269
In the territory :	864
Outside the territory :	1,431
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Huron, French

Historical overview :

In 1649, the Hurons left Huronia, in southeastern Ontario, to settle at Beauport and on Île d'Orléans. Next, following the Saint-Charles River, they settled at Loretteville. In 1958, 1961, 1973 and 1990, additional lands were set aside by the federal government for the Hurons.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and six councillors, elected according to the procedures specified in the *Indian Act*.

Postal address :

Conseil de la Nation huronne-wendat
255, rue Chef-Michel-Laveau
Village-des-Hurons Wendake (Québec)
G0A 4V0

Telephone : (418) 843-3767
Fax : (418) 842-1108

Huron-Wendat Nation

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Manufacturing	88
Businesses and services	61
Handicrafts	10

Businesses :

Acupuncture
Flooring
Mocassins
Food supplier
Body building
Pottery
Arts and crafts
Convenience stores
Advertising
Machine shops
Cabinetmaking
Hardware store
Inns
Electrician
Snowshoes
Automobiles
Excavation
Bookbinding
Butcher shop
Ladder making
Tanning salons
Shoes
Canoe making
Service stations
Hairdresser
High fashion
Sale and rental of small engines
Construction
Furniture
Clothing

School :

École indienne de Lorette (H8taie)
(preschool, elementary)
20, rue de l'Ours
Wendake (Québec)
G0A 4V0
Tél. : (418) 842-3740

Total student population : 341

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 584

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	5	0	0	
Kindergarten	6	5	0	
Elementary	45	21	0	
Secondary	0	85	0	
Post-secondary				174
Total :	56	111	0	174

Services :

Fire protection : provided by the Municipality of Loretteville

Police service : police force set up under a three-way provisional agreement between the Huron-Wendat Nation Council, DIAND and the Ministère de la Sécurité publique du Québec

Medical care : health centre managed by the band council under an agreement with Health and Welfare Canada

Waste disposal : provided by the Québec Urban Community

Principal community facilities : administrative centre, educational services, prevention centre, sports centre, community hall, social and cultural centre, legal office, church, community radio station

Infrastructure :

Water supply : water provided by the Municipality of Québec
household supply provided by the band council

Sewers : system of waste water sewers and storm sewers (Municipality of Québec)

Access : the village may be reached by Route 369 which connects with Henri IV Boulevard a few kilometres to the west, or with the Laurentienne Autoroute to the east

Road network : 500 metres of gravel road and 6,800 metres of paved road

Number of houses : 392

Electricity : supplied by Hydro-Québec

The Malecites

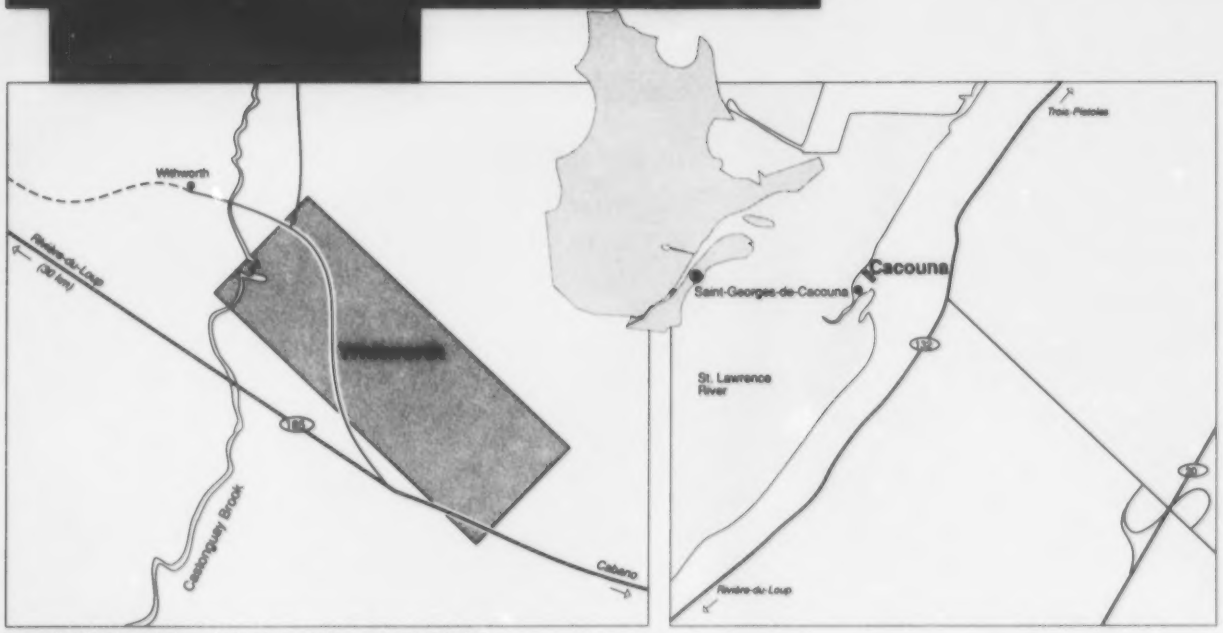
The Malecites lived in what is now New Brunswick, along the St. John River. Some still live there today. They had friendly relations with the neighbouring tribes living in the present area of Maine, New Hampshire and southern Quebec.

As early as 1613, the Récollet Fathers settled on the banks of the St. John River to teach their religion to the Malecites. When Fort de La Tour was built on the St. John River, the place became a trading post frequented by the Malecites. In exchange for furs, they received, among other things, tools and firearms. Encouraged by the missionaries and taking advantage of their mastery of firearms and other metal tools, the Malecites adopted a semi-sedentary way of life.

During the 18th century, at the time of the fighting between the British and French, the Wabanaki Confederation (a grouping of native tribes consisting of the Penobscot, Passamaquoddy and Abenakis from the area of Maine, the Malecites and the Micmacs), declared their overt hostility to the English. The association between the English and the Iroquois was not unrelated to the position adopted by the Wabanaki Confederation.

Before the end of the 18th century, reserves were established for the Malecites on the lands where they lived semi-permanently. In the 19th century, game there was becoming increasingly scarce and no longer provided enough food for the members of the community. Several men found work on a farm or in a lumber camp while the women earned money by making handicrafts. Greatly appreciated and valued by the public, handicrafts accordingly assumed increased importance in the Malecite economy. These developments encouraged the Malecites to adopt a way of life similar to that of the Europeans.

First Malecite Nation of Viger



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 200 400 600 800 metres

Territory
Reserves of Whitworth and Cacouna

Federal riding
Kamouraska - Rivière-du-Loup
André Plourde, PC

Provincial riding
Rivière-du-Loup
Albert Côté, QLP

Area
Whitworth : 173.01 hectares
Cacouna : 0.17 hectares

Geographical location
The reserve of Whitworth is situated on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, 30 kilometres from Rivière-du-Loup. The reserve of Cacouna is located near the municipality of the same name. The two territories are currently inhabited.

Population : 229

Men :	105
Women :	124
In the territory :	0
Outside the territory :	229
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Malecite, French

Historical overview :

In 1874, by an order-in-council, the Government of Quebec ceded lots to the federal government to form the reserve of Whitworth. In 1891, the Government of Canada acquired the Leparc seigneury, which became the reserve of Cacouna.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and four councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Conseil de bande de Viger
3 400, boul. Losch, bureau 39
Saint-Hubert (Québec)
J3Y 5T6

Telephone : (514) 656-9731
(514) 656-9734
Fax : (514) 656-9735

First Malecite Nation of Viger

Economic activities : data unavailable

Businesses : no businesses within the territories

School :

No school within the territories

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	—	—	—	
Kindergarten	—	—	—	
Elementary	—	—	—	
Secondary	—	—	—	
Post-secondary				13
Total :	—	—	—	13

Total student population : data unavailable

Student-age population (between the ages of 5 and 24) : 42

Services :

Fire protection : no facilities on site
Police service : provided by the Quebec Police Force and municipal police
Medical care : no facilities within the territory
Waste disposal : no facilities on site
Principal community facilities : no permanent facilities

Infrastructure :

Water supply : no permanent facilities
Sewers : no permanent facilities
Access : Cacouna can be reached by Autoroute 20; Whitworth can be reached by Route 185
Road network : no permanent facilities
Number of houses : no permanent facilities
Electricity : no permanent facilities

The Micmacs

At the time when they first had contact with Europeans, the Micmacs belonged to the Wabanaki Confederation, the other members of which were the Penobscot, the Passamoquoddy, the Abenakis and the Malecites. Their territory included all of the present province of Nova Scotia, most of New Brunswick (except for the St. John River valley) and the southern part of the Gaspé Peninsula in Quebec.

The Micmacs were nomads. Their social and political organization, based on the family, clan and band, was flexible.

The Micmac bands maintained regular contact with other Indian nations, particularly in the spring and fall, since that was the time for bartering, one of the main supports of the Micmac economy. The Micmacs were the first Indians to establish relations with Europeans who landed on the mainland. Local place names—particularly names of rivers—bear witness to their having lived in the area.

In the beginning, the Micmacs referred to themselves by the name "Mig'mawag", which means "people of the dawn". Later, the English garbled the pronunciation of "Mig'mawag", and the word became "Micmac". This is the name that the Indians of the Gaspé Peninsula still bear.

A people of the eastern forests, belonging to the Algonquian linguistic family, the Micmacs are the largest aboriginal group in the Maritime provinces. In Quebec, they live mainly in the Gaspé, more specifically at Gesgapegiag, Restigouche and Gaspé.

Gaspé

Territory
none

Federal riding
Gaspé
Charles-Eugène Marin, PC

Provincial riding
Gaspé
André Beaudin, QLP

Geographical location
The band lives near Gaspé but possesses no territory of its own.

Area
not applicable

Population : 354

Men :	152
Women :	202
In the territory :	0
Outside the territory :	354
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Micmac, French

Historical overview :

In the Gaspé region, Micmacs live at Saint-Majorique, Pointe-Navarre and Gaspé.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and two councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Conseil de bande de Gaspé
C. P. 69 - Fontenelle
Gaspé (Québec)
G0E 1H0

Telephone : (418) 368-6005

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Handicrafts	5
Businesses and services	4

Businesses :

Handicrafts

School :

Not applicable

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	1	0	
Kindergarten	0	2	0	
Elementary	0	25	0	
Secondary	0	8	0	
Post-secondary				23
Total :	0	36	0	23

Total student population : 59

Student-age population (between the ages of 5 and 24) : 116

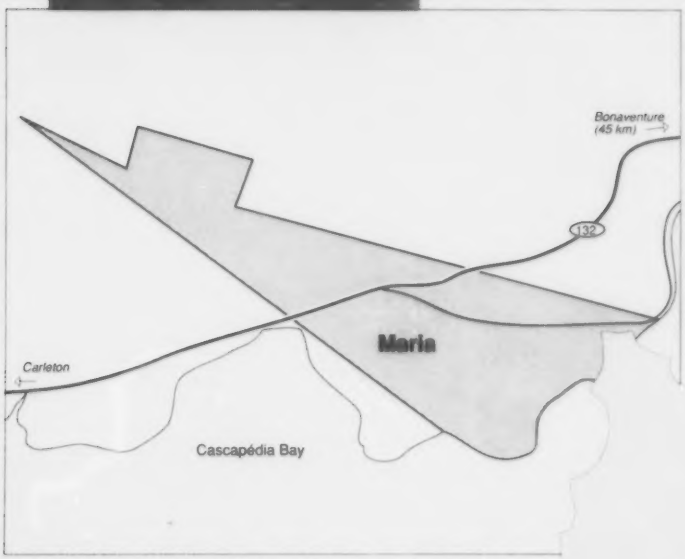
Services :

Fire protection : not applicable
Police service : provided by the Quebec Police Force and municipal police
Medical care : use of provincial facilities
Waste disposal : not applicable
Principal community facilities : not applicable

Infrastructure :

Water supply : not applicable
Sewers : not applicable
Access : Route 132 leads to Gaspé
Road network : not applicable
Number of houses : not applicable
Electricity : not applicable

Micmacs of Gesgapegiag



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 200 400 600 800 metres

Territory
Reserve of Gesgapegiag

Federal riding
Bonaventure - Îles-de-la-Madeleine
Darryl Gray, PC

Provincial riding
Bonaventure
Gérard D. Lévesque, QLP

Geographical location
The reserve is situated 45 kilometres west of Bonaventure, on the north shore of the Bay of Cascapédia.

Area
182.26 hectares

Population : 746

Men :	354
Women :	392
In the territory :	455
Outside the territory :	291
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Micmac, English

Historical overview :

The reserve consists of lands purchased by the federal government and other lands occupied before 1860.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and six councillors, elected according to the procedures specified in the *Indian Act*.

Postal address :
Micmacs of Gesgapegiag Band Council
Maria Indian Reserve
P.O. Box 1280
Gesgapegiag, Quebec
G0C 1Y0

Telephone : (418) 759-3441
(418) 759-3442
Fax : (418) 759-5856

Micmacs of Gesgapegiag

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Handicrafts	40
Tourism	10
Businesses and services	7

Businesses :

Handicrafts
Hunting and fishing store
Grocery store
Outfitter
Restaurant
Clothing

School :

Wejgwapniag School
(preschool, elementary)
Community of Gesgapegiag
P.O. Box 1280
Gesgapegiag, Quebec
G0C 1Y0
Tel. : (418) 759-3422

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	10	0	0	
Kindergarten	10	1	0	
Elementary	42	34	0	
Secondary	9	46	0	
Post-secondary				18
Total :	71	81	0	18

Total student population : 170

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 291

Services :

Fire protection : provided by the Municipality of Maria
Police service : provided by the Amerindian Police Council
Medical care : health centre managed by Health and Welfare Canada
Waste disposal : provided by the Municipality of New Richmond
Principal community facilities : recreation centre, skating arena, church, parish hall, outdoor skating rink

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply, reservoir, community well, partial water treatment
Sewers : individual septic tanks, storm sewer system
Access : the reserve can be reached by Route 132
Road network : 2,520 metres of gravel road and 3,260 metres of paved road
Number of houses : 116
Electricity : supplied by Hydro-Québec

Restigouche

Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 1,250 2,500 3,750 5,000 metres

Territory
Reserve of Restigouche

Federal riding
Bonaventure– Îles-de-la-Madeleine
Darryl Gray, PC

Provincial riding
Bonaventure
Gérard D. Lévesque, QLP

Geographical location
The reserve is situated 118 kilometres southwest of Bonaventure, on the north shore of the Ristigouche River.

Area
3,642.12 hectares

Population : 2,262

Men :	1,086
Women :	1,176
In the territory :	1,477
Outside the territory :	785
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Micmac, English

Historical overview :

The reserve of Restigouche was created in 1853 under the provisions of the *Act of 1851*.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and 12 councillors, elected according to the procedures specified in the *Indian Act*.

Postal address :
Restigouche Band Council
17 Riverside West
Restigouche, Quebec
G0C 2R0

Telephone : (418) 788-2904
(418) 788-2136
Fax : (418) 788-2058

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Logging	40
Handicrafts	32
Businesses and services	16
Tourism	6

Businesses :

Handicrafts
Grocery store
Bars
Hotel
Post office
Museum
Construction
Sawmill

School :

No school on the territory

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	2	28	0	
Kindergarten	2	25	0	
Elementary	3	152	0	
Secondary	0	170	0	
Post-secondary				110
Total :	7	375	0	110

Total student population : 492

Student-age population (between the ages of 5 and 24) : 777

Services :

Fire protection : provided by the Municipality of Pointe-à-la-Croix
Police service : provided by the Amerindian Police Council
Medical care : health centre managed by Health and Welfare Canada
Waste disposal : landfill site
Principal community facilities : recreation centre, community hall, library, parish hall, community radio station

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply, reservoir, community well
Sewers : system of waste water sewers and storm sewers
Access : the reserve can be reached by Route 132
Road network : 3,840 metres of gravel road and 4,490 metres of paved road
Number of houses : 352
Electricity : supplied by Hydro-Québec

The Mohawks

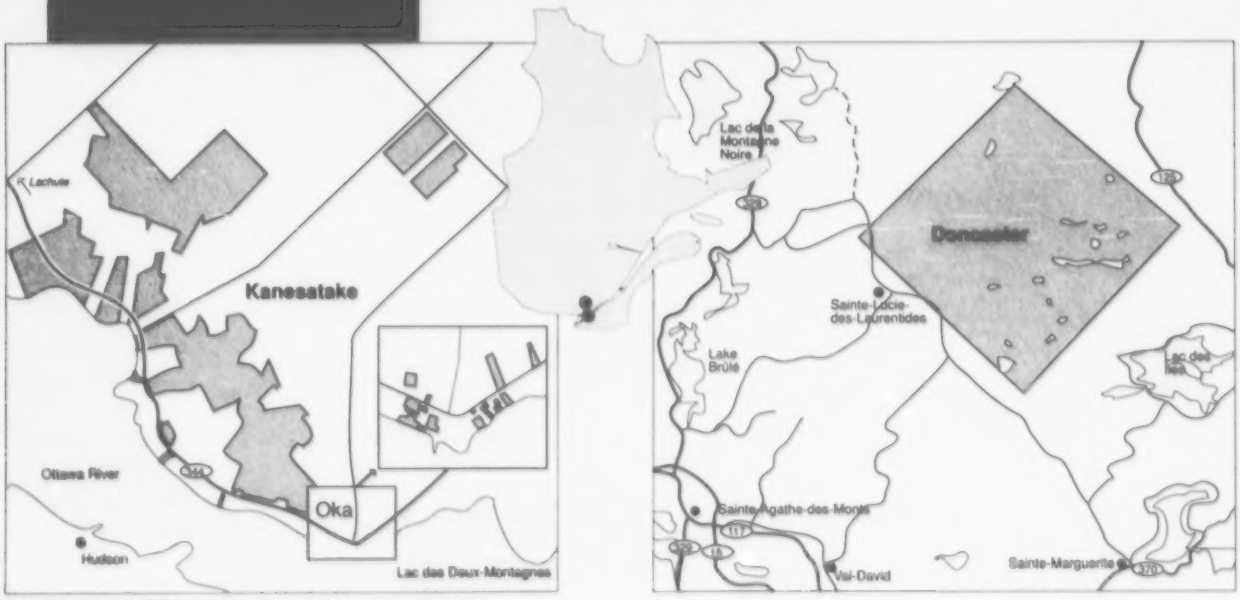
In the past, the Mohawks supported themselves mainly by growing corn, and practised hunting and fishing only to supplement their diet. With the arrival of the Europeans and the development of the fur trade, part of the Mohawk population gave up agriculture to devote more time to hunting.

The Mohawks belong to the League of Six Nations, also called the Hotinonsonnis League—"Hotinonsonnis" meaning "the people of the longhouse". Their society was matrilineal, the chief being chosen by the band mothers. The Mohawks have never completely abandoned their traditional social system despite the influence of non-native laws and traditions.

The village of Kahnawake was founded in 1676 in the area of the Lachine Rapids. In 1721, part of the Mohawks left Kahnawake to settle in an Algonquin village near Lac des Deux-Montagnes. When the Mohawks formed a majority in this village, they renamed it Kanesatake. A third group settled at Akwesasne in 1747.

For some 15 years, the Mohawks have taken major strides toward greater autonomy. They have their own cultural, judicial, educational and health institutions. A hospital was built at Kahnawake in 1984 and since that date a native credit union has been operating there.

kanesatake



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 metres

Scale 0 1,250 2,500 3,750 5,000 metres

Territory
Settlement of Kanesatake and reserve of Doncaster

Federal riding
Argenteuil-Papineau
Lise Bourgault, PC

Provincial riding
Deux-Montagnes
Jean-Guy Bergeron, QLP

Area
Kanesatake : 970.28 hectares
Doncaster : 7,896.20 hectares

Geographical location
The settlement is situated on the north shore of the Ottawa River, 53 kilometres west of Montréal. The reserve of Doncaster is situated northwest of Lac des Îles, 14 kilometres from Sainte-Agathe-des-Monts; it is inhabited.

Population : 1,591

Men :	735
Women :	856
In the territory :	838
Outside the territory :	753
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Mohawk, English

Historical overview :

In 1945, the federal government acquired the lands on which live the Mohawks of Kanesatake.

The *Act of 1851* provided for the allocation of territory at Doncaster for the benefit of the bands of Kahnawake and Kanesatake. One third of the territory of Doncaster is reserved for the use of the Indians of Kanesatake, and the rest for the Indians of Kahnawake.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and eight councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Six Nations Traditional Hereditary Chiefs
P.O. Box 607
Kanesatake, Quebec
J0N 1E0

Telephone : (514) 479-8373
Fax : (514) 479-8249

Kanesatake

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Handicrafts	10
Businesses and services	8
Agriculture	4

Businesses :

Forestry development
Small engine repair
Used cars
Accountant's office
Jewellery shop
Fruit orchards
Housing construction

School :

Kanesatake Federal indian School
(preschool, elementary)
Rural Route 1
Kanesatake, Quebec
J0N 1E0
Tel. : (514) 479-8827

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	0	28	
Kindergarten	0	2	16	
Elementary	0	35	74	
Secondary	16	106	0	
Post-secondary				88
Total :	16	143	118	88

Total student population :	365
Student-age population (between the ages of 5 and 24) :	424

Services :

Fire protection :	provided by the Municipality of Oka
Police service :	provided by the Quebec Police Force
Medical care :	use of provincial facilities outside the territory
Waste disposal :	provided by the Municipality of Oka
Principal community facilities :	gymnasium, church, outdoor skating rink, community centre, recreation centre, community radio station

Infrastructure :

Water supply :	household supply, 5 community wells
Sewers :	individual septic tanks
Access :	the reserve of Kanesatake can be reached by Route 344
Road network :	6,150 metres of gravel road and 4,200 metres of paved road within the territory
Number of houses :	308
Electricity :	supplied by Hydro-Québec

Mohawks of Kahnawake

Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 1,250 2,500 3,750 5,000 metres

Territory
Reserves of Kahnawake and Doncaster

Federal riding
Châteauguay
Ricardo Lopez, PC

Provincial riding
Châteauguay
Pierrette Cardinal, QLP

Geographical location
The reserve of Kahnawake is situated 10 kilometres southwest of Montreal on the southern shore of Lake Saint-Louis. The reserve of Doncaster is situated northwest of Lac des Îles, 14 kilometres from Sainte-Agathe-des-Monts; it is inhabited. (A map of Doncaster reserve is included under the heading of Kanesatake.)

Area
Kahnawake : 5,059.17 hectares
Doncaster : 7,896.20 hectares

Population : 6,839

Men :	3,276
Women :	3,563
In the territory :	5,995
Outside the territory :	844
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Mohawk, English

Historical overview :

In 1667, a mission was established at La Prairie to accommodate Iroquois converts to Catholicism. In 1717, the mission was moved to 4.8 kilometres west of La Susanne. The colony was called Sault-Saint-Louis by the French and Kahnawake by the Indians.

In 1762, the lands were reserved by the Crown for the use of Indians, but the Jesuits recovered title to the territory during the same year. A long legal battle was waged by the Iroquois. This was settled only in 1969, when an agreement was reached providing for a grant of lands and financial compensation to the Indians. In 1973, a final settlement increased their territorial and financial compensation.

The *Act of 1851* provided for the allocation of territory at Doncaster for the benefit of the bands of Kahnawake and Kanesatake. One third of the territory of Doncaster is reserved for the use of the Indians of Kanesatake, and the rest for the Indians of Kahnawake.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and 11 councillors, elected according to the procedures specified in the *Indian Act*.

Postal address :
Mohawks of Kanawake
P.O. Box 720
Kahnawake, Quebec
J0L 1B0

Telephone : (514) 632-7500
(514) 632-8766
Fax : (514) 638-5958

Mohawks of Kahnawake

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Businesses and services	251
Steel assembly	108
Tourism	10

Businesses :

Food supplier
Convenience stores
Automobile parts
Household appliances
Records
Plumbers
Handicrafts
Stable
Petroleum products
Machine shops
Electricians
Hardware store
Automobiles
Florists
Recreation and leisure
Jewellery store
Day care centres
Restaurants
Laundry
Video rental
Beauty salons
Post office
Audio-visual production studio
Funeral homes
Gifts
Carpenters
Welders
Credit union
Pharmacies
Taxis
Public communication
Caterers
Construction
Goods transport

School :

Kahnawake Survival School
(secondary grades 8 to 12)
P.O. Box 720
Kahnawake, Quebec
J0L 1B0
Tel. : (514) 632-8831

Karonhianonha School
(preschool and elementary)
P.O. Box 100
Kahnawake, Quebec
J0L 1B0
Tel. : (514) 638-2970

Kateri-Kawennanoron School
(preschool and elementary)
P.O. Box 100
Kahnawake, Quebec
J0L 1B0
Tel. : (514) 632-3350

Indian Way School
(elementary and secondary)
P.O. Box 732
Kahnawake, Quebec
J0L 1B0
Tel. : (514) 632-3258

Total student population : 1,130

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 1,968

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	76	0	0	
Kindergarten	79	4	0	
Elementary	376	35	0	
Secondary	225	170	0	
Post-secondary				165
Total :	756	209	0	165

Services :

Fire protection : fire station, fire engine, firefighting equipment
Police service : provided by a band council police force
Medical care : Kateri Memorial Hospital (Mohawk institution); health station managed by Health and Welfare Canada
Waste disposal : landfill site
Principal community facilities : educational centre, cultural centre, youth centre, skating arena, swimming pool, gymnasium, golden age club, museum, library, community radio station

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply, reservoir, water treatment
Sewers : system of waste water sewers and storm sewers; extended aeration
Access : the reserve of Kahnawake can be reached by Routes 132, 138 and 207
Road network : 30,550 metres of gravel road and 46,480 metres of paved road
Number of houses : 1,367
Electricity : supplied by Hydro-Québec

The Montagnais

The Montagnais traditionally occupied a vast region stretching from the Saint-Maurice River to the area of the Atlantic coast, and from the St. Lawrence River to Hudson Bay. In the past they were nomadic, and today they still cover long distances to hunt in a part of this immense region.

In summer, the Montagnais moved south toward the St. Lawrence River to meet and barter with Basque fishermen. After Jacques Cartier's explorations, the ships that plied the St. Lawrence were attracted more by the fur trade than fishing. The Montagnais welcomed the European merchants, exchanging their stock of furs for lard, tea, sugar, butter, cloth and arms. At the end of the 18th century, several trading posts were established on Montagnais territory by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Around 1860, the Montagnais population was estimated to be 11,000. Several historians made no distinction between them and their neighbours, the Naskapis, since the two nations lived in similar dwellings and wore clothing of the same design. The people lived in small family groups; the chief's function was limited to taking decisions about hunting and order in the camps.

At the end of the 19th century, the non-native population rose sharply in Montagnais territory as a result of logging activities. A large number of Montagnais migrated to the north. In the same period, the federal government established the reserves of Ouiatchouan (now called Mashteuiatsh), Les Escoumins and Betsiamites.

During the 20th century, mining and hydro-electric development on the North Shore entailed incursions into a large part of the traditional territory of the Montagnais. The reserves of Uashat and Maliotenam, Natashquan, La Romaine and Mingan were established during this time. The settlement of Saint-Augustin does not have reserve status.

Betsiamites

Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 2,500 5,000 7,500 10,000 metres

Territory
Reserve of Betsiamites

Federal riding
Charlevoix
Brian Mulroney, PC

Provincial riding
Saguenay
Ghislain Maltais, PQ

Geographical location
The reserve is situated on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, 54 kilometres southwest of Baie-Comeau.

Area
25,536.57 hectares

Population : 2,449

Men :	1,182
Women :	1,267
In the territory :	2,175
Outside the territory :	274
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Montagnais, French

Historical overview :

In 1861, the Montagnais exchanged the reserve of Manicouagan for 25,500 hectares of land at the mouth of the Bersimis River. In 1981, the reserve of Bersimis was renamed "Reserve of Betsiamites".

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and 12 councillors, elected according to procedures specified in the *Indian Act*.

Postal address :
Conseil de bande de Betsiamites
20, rue Messek
C.P. 40
Betsiamites (Québec)
G0H 1B0

Telephone : (418) 567-2265
Fax : (418) 567-8560

Betsiamites

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Logging	69
Trapping	45
Businesses and services	35

Businesses :

Forestry development
Grocery store
Bars
Heavy machinery
Post office
General store
Canteens
Hardware store
Construction
Restaurant
Convenience stores
Clothing

School :

École Nussim
(preschool and elementary)
4, rue Pulis
Betsiamites (Québec)
G0H 1B0
Tel. : (418) 567-2224

École Uashkaikan
(secondary grades 8 to 12)
63, rue Messek
Betsiamites (Québec)
G0H 1B0
Tel. : (418) 567-2224

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	33	1	0	
Kindergarten	53	0	0	
Elementary	292	3	0	
Secondary	226	6	0	
Post-secondary				150
Total :	604	10	0	150

Total student population : 764

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 1,079

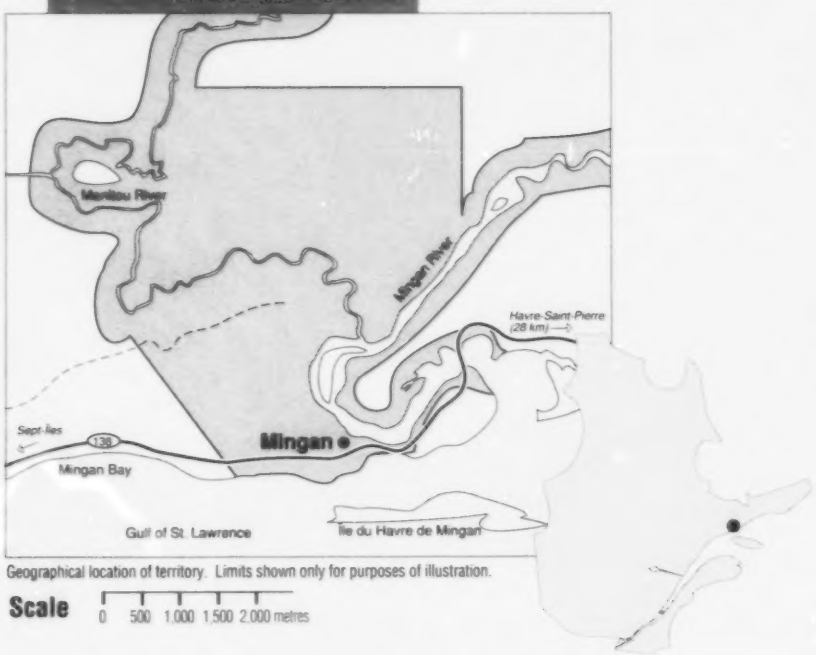
Services :

Fire protection : fire station, fire engine, firefighting equipment
Police service : native police program of the Quebec Police Force
Medical care : dispensary managed by the band council
Waste disposal : landfill site, garbage collection
Principal community facilities : community radio station, recreation hall, church, community hall, outdoor skating rink

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply, reservoir, partial water treatment
Sewers : system of waste water sewers and storm sewers; aerated pond
Access : tne reserve can be reached by Route 138
Road network : 7,140 metres of gravel road and 4,716 metres of paved road
Number of houses : 329
Electricity : supplied by Hydro-Québec

Mingan



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 metres

Territory
Reserve of Mingan

Federal riding
Manicouagan
Charles A. Langlois, PC

Provincial riding
Duplessis
Denis Perron, PQ

Geographical location
The reserve is situated where the Mingan River flows into the St. Lawrence, 28 kilometres west of Havre-Saint-Pierre.

Area
3,887.82 hectares

Population : 357

Men :	164
Women :	193
In the territory :	347
Outside the territory :	9
On Crown land :	1

Principal languages spoken :

Montagnais, French

Historical overview :

The village was founded in 1963, following transfer of provincial lands to the federal government.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and four councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Conseil de bande de Mingan
C.P. 319
Mingan (Québec)
G0G 1V0

Telephone : (418) 949-2234
(418) 949-2235
Fax : (418) 949-2085

Mingan

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Handicrafts	25
Trapping	20
Tourism	5
Businesses and services	4

Businesses :

Handicrafts
Community store
Fishing
Outfitting

School :

École Tervaikan
(preschool, elementary, secondary grades 8 and 9)
C.P. 990
Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan (Québec)
G0G 1V0
(418) 949-2113

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	6	0	0	
Kindergarten	10	0	0	
Elementary	52	5	0	
Secondary	25	10	0	
Post-secondary				18
Total :	93	15	0	18

Total student population : 126

Student-age population (between the ages of 5 and 24) : 158

Services :

Fire protection : fire station, fire engine, firefighting equipment
Police service : provided by the Amerindian Police Council
Medical care : dispensary managed by the band council
Waste disposal : provided by the Municipality of Longue-Pointe
Principal community facilities : community services, community radio station, outdoor skating rink, church, library, Montagnais culture interpretation centre

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply, reservoir, community well, partial water treatment
Sewers : system of waste water sewers and storm sewers; individual septic tanks and drainage field
Access : the reserve can be reached by Route 138
Road network : 5,040 metres of gravel road and 130 metres of paved road
Number of houses : 81
Electricity : supplied by Hydro-Québec

Montagnais of Lake Saint-Jean

Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 metres

Territory
Reserve of Mashteuiatsh

Federal riding
Roberval
Benoît Bouchard, PC

Provincial riding
Roberval
Gaston Blackburn, QLP

Geographical location
The reserve is situated six kilometres from Roberval, on the western shore of Lake Saint-Jean.

Area
3,150.99 hectares

Population : 3,222

Men :	1,467
Women :	1,755
In the territory :	1,503
Outside the territory :	1,716
On Crown land :	3

Principal languages spoken :

Montagnais, French

Historical overview :

The Montagnais first settled in two territories, one near the Péribonka River and the other at Metabetchouan. In 1856, however, they joined together in a single territory—that of Pointe-Bleue, originally called the reserve of Ouiatchouan.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and six councillors, elected according to the procedures specified in the *Indian Act*.

Postal address :
Conseil des Montagnais du Lac Saint-Jean
Réserve indienne de Mashteuiatsh
151, rue Ouiatchouan
Pointe-Bleue (Québec)
G0W 2H0

Telephone : (418) 275-2473
Fax : (418) 275-6212

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Handicrafts	33
Businesses and services	15
Tourism	10

Businesses :

Food supplier
Furniture
Handicrafts
Motel and camping site
Machine shops
Photography
Aviation
Plumber
Post office
Editing and publishing
Home camping site
Electrical appliance repair
Hairdresser
Sawmill
Construction
Service stations
Sailing school
Taxi
Excavation and trucking
Taxidermist
Trailer manufacturing
Translation
Furrier
Transport
Hotel
Sale of household appliances

School :

École Amisk
(preschool, elementary, secondary grade 8)
Communauté de Mashteuiatsh
401, rue Amisk
Mashteuiatsh (Québec)
G0W 2H0
(418) 275-1243

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	28	0	0	
Kindergarten	31	0	0	
Elementary	227	3	0	
Secondary	47	118	0	
Post-secondary				240
Total :	333	121	0	240

Total student population : 694

Student-age population (between the ages of 5 and 24) : 1,096

Services :

Fire protection : fire station, fire engine, firefighting equipment
Police service : provided by the Amerindian Police Council
Medical care : dispensary managed by the band council
Waste disposal : landfill site; garbage collection
Principal community facilities : skating arena, youth centre, museum, community radio station, library, community hall, social and sports centre

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply, reservoir, water treatment
Sewers : system of waste water sewers and storm sewers; aerated pond
Access : the reserve can be reached by Route 169, which runs through Roberval
Road network : 7,540 metres of gravel road and 12,300 metres of paved road
Number of houses : 369
Electricity : supplied by Hydro-Québec

Montagnais of La Romaine

Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 200 400 600 800 metres

Territory
Reserve of La Romaine

Federal riding
Manicouagan
Charles A. Langlois, PC

Provincial riding
Duplessis
Denis Perron, PQ

Geographical location
The reserve is situated 400 kilometres northeast of Sept-Îles, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River.

Area
40.47 hectares

Population : 723

Men :	364
Women :	359
In the territory :	706
Outside the territory :	8
On Crown land :	9

Principal languages spoken :

Montagnais, French

Historical overview :

In 1955, the provincial government ceded the territory to the federal government. The territory received reserve status in 1956. In 1961, the Indians living at Saint-Augustin settled at La Romaine, leaving it again in 1963.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and seven councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Conseil de bande des Montagnais
de La Romaine
La Romaine (Québec)
G0G 1M0

Telephone : (418) 229-2917
(418) 229-2932
Fax : (418) 229-2921

Montagnais of La Romaine

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Handicrafts	75
Trapping	75
Outfitting and tourism	5
Businesses and services	4

Businesses :

Handicrafts
Convenience stores
Boutique
Outfitter
Hairdresser
Transport

School :

École Olamen
(preschool, elementary, secondary grades 8 and 9)
La Romaine, Quebec
G0G 1M0
(418) 229-2044

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	17	0	
Kindergarten	0	25	0	
Elementary	2	119	4	
Secondary	5	35	1	
Post-secondary				21
Total :	7	196	5	21

Total student population : 229

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 340

Services :

Fire protection : fire station, fire engine, firefighting equipment
Police service : provided by the Amerindian Police Council
Medical care : dispensary managed by the band council
Waste disposal : landfill site three kilometres from the reserve; garbage collection
Principal community facilities : community hall, parish hall, outdoor skating rink, community radio station, church, recreation centre

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply provided by the Municipality of La Romaine
Sewers : system of waste water sewers and storm sewers; biological disk
Access : the reserve can be reached by airplane and boat
Road network : 3,950 metres of gravel road
Number of houses : 137
Electricity : supplied by Hydro-Québec

Montagnais of Les Escoumins

Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 200 400 600 800 metres

Territory
Reserve of Les Escoumins

Federal riding
Charlevoix
Brian Mulroney, PC

Provincial riding
Saguenay
Ghislain Maltais, PQ

Geographical location
The reserve is situated on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River near Baie des Escoumins, 40 kilometres northeast of Tadoussac.

Area
38.50 hectares

Population : 341

Men :	161
Women :	180
In the territory :	186
Outside the territory :	155
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Montagnais, French

Historical overview :

In 1892, the federal government purchased the territory for the use of the Indians of Les Escoumins.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and three councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Conseil des Montagnais des Escoumins
27, rue de la Réserve
C.P. 820
Les Escoumins (Québec)
G0T 1K0

Telephone : (418) 233-2509
(418) 233-2998
Fax : (418) 233-2888

Montagnais of Les Escoumins

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Businesses and services	15
Tourism	15
Handicrafts	12
Logging	8

Businesses :

Handicrafts
Hotel
Camping site
Commercial fishing
Convenience stores
Outfitting
Logging

School :

No school within the territory

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	0	0	
Kindergarten	0	4	0	
Elementary	0	19	0	
Secondary	0	27	0	
Post-secondary				15
Total :	0	50	0	15

Total student population : 65

Student-age population (between the ages of 5 and 24) : 111

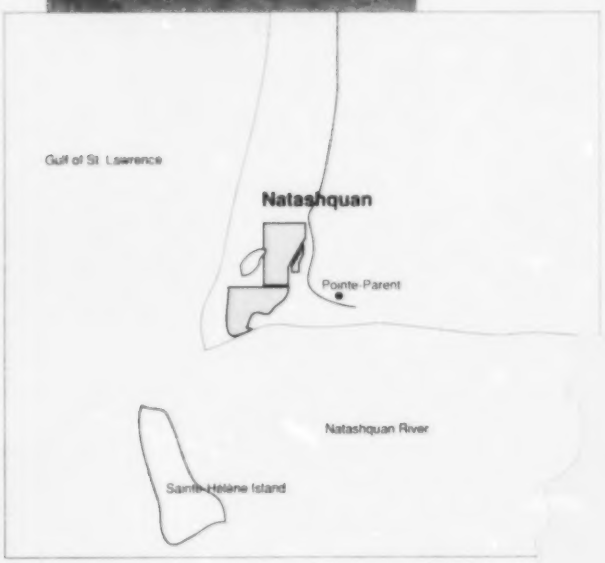
Services :

Fire protection : provided by the Municipality of Les Escoumins
Police service : provided by the Amerindian Police Council
Medical care : a service managed by the band council provides transportation by ambulance to the provincial hospital at Les Escoumins
Waste disposal : provided by the regional municipality
Principal community facilities : bowling alley, pool hall, community hall, recreation centre, community radio station

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply provided by the Municipality of Les Escoumins
Sewers : system of waste water sewers and storm sewers; individual septic tanks and drainage fields
Access : the reserve can be reached by Route 138 and by airplane
Road network : 610 metres of gravel road and 1,350 metres of paved road
Number of houses : 72
Electricity : supplied by Hydro-Québec

Montagnais of Natashquan



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 200 400 600 800 metres

Territory
Reserve of Natashquan

Federal riding
Manicouagan
Charles A. Langlois, PC

Provincial riding
Duplessis
Denis Perron, PQ

Geographical location
The reserve is situated at the mouth of the Natashquan River where it flows into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 336 kilometres east of Sept-Îles.

Area
20.63 hectares

Population : 573

Men :	276
Women :	297
In the territory :	535
Outside the territory :	38
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Montagnais, French

Historical overview :

The federal government acquired 8.30 hectares in 1952 for the use of the Indians of Natashquan. Two subsequent acquisitions brought the territory to its present size.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and four councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Conseil des Montagnais
de Natashquan
Natashquan (Québec)
G0G 2E0

Telephone : (418) 726-3529
(418) 726-3203
Fax : (418) 726-3606

Montagnais of Natashquan

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Trapping	25
Businesses and services	16
Handicrafts	15
Tourism	15

Businesses :

Handicrafts
Construction
Heavy machinery
Community store
Outfitter
Taxi and ambulance

School :

École Uashaikan
(secondary grades 8 to 12)
Pointe-Parent
Natashquan (Québec)
G0G 2E0
Tel. : (418) 726-3368

École Uauitshitun
(preschool, elementary, secondary grades 8 and 9)
Pointe-Parent
Natashquan (Québec)
G0G 2E0
Tel. : (418) 726-3368

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	18	0	0	
Kindergarten	18	0	0	
Elementary	76	1	0	
Secondary	40	5	0	
Post-secondary				21
Total :	152	6	0	21

Total student population : 179

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 285

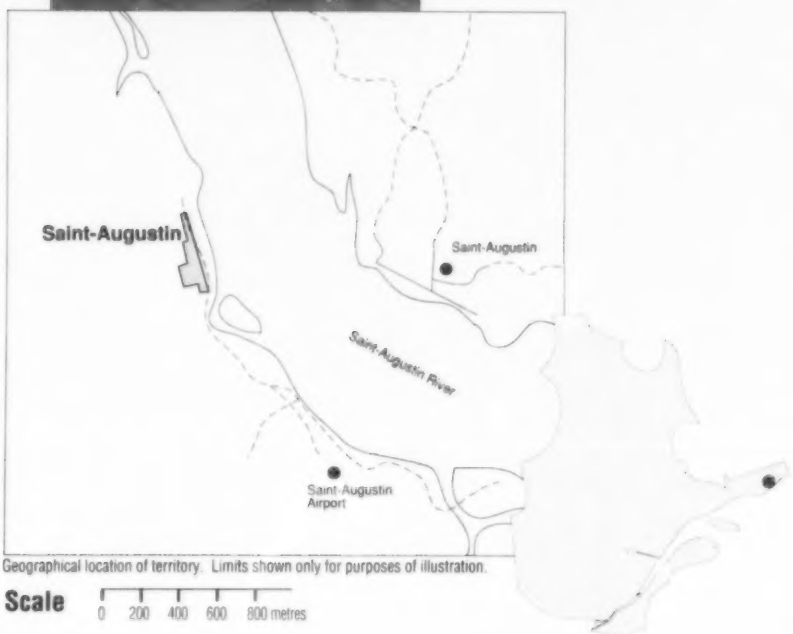
Services :

Fire protection : small fire station, fire engine, firefighting equipment
Police service : provided by the Amerindian Police Council
Medical care : dispensary managed by the band council
Waste disposal : provided by the Municipality of Natashquan
Principal community facilities : community radio station, church, recreation centre, community hall

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply provided by the Municipality of Natashquan
Sewers : system of waste water sewers and storm sewers; individual septic tanks and drainage field; aerated pond
Access : Natashquan can be reached by boat and airplane
Road network : 4,280 metres of gravel road
Number of houses : 90
Electricity : supplied by Hydro-Québec

Montagnais of Pakua Shipi



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 200 400 600 800 metres

Territory
Settlement of Saint-Augustin

Federal riding
Manicouagan
Charles A. Langlois, PC

Provincial riding
Duplessis
Denis Perron, PQ

Geographical location
The territory is situated on the western bank of the Saint-Augustin River, 550 kilometres northeast of Sept-Îles.

Area
4.47 hectares

Population : 132

Men :	69
Women :	63
In the territory :	1
Outside the territory :	2
On Crown land :	129

Principal languages spoken :

Montagnais, French

Historical overview :

In 1961, the Montagnais of Saint-Augustin were transferred to La Romaine. They left there in 1963, once again to set up a community at Pakua Shipi.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and four councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Conseil de bande des
Montagnais de Pakua Shipi
Saint-Augustin (Québec)
G0G 2R0

Telephone : (418) 947-2253
Fax : (418) 947-2622

Montagnais of Pakua Shipi

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Trapping	30
Handicrafts	25
Businesses and services	3

Businesses :

Handicrafts
Community store

School :

École Pakua Shipi
(preschool, elementary, secondary grades 8 and 9)
C.P. 68
Pakua Shipi (Québec)
G0G 2R0
Tel. : (418) 947-2729

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	9	0	
Kindergarten	0	3	0	
Elementary	0	42	2	
Secondary	3	9	0	
Post-secondary				2
Total :	3	63	2	2

Total student population : 70

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 73

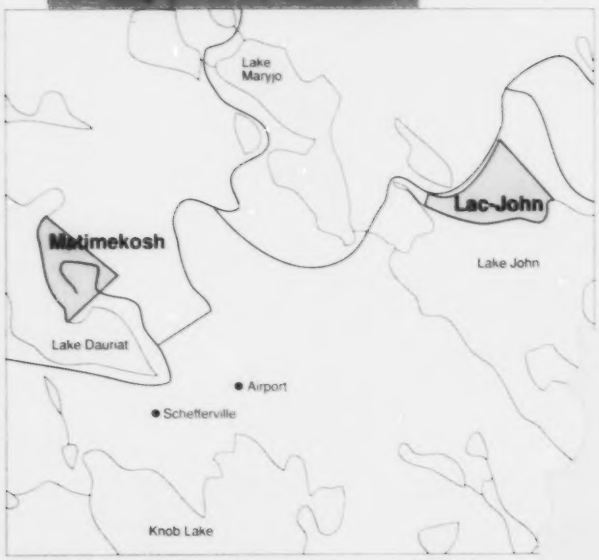
Services :

Fire protection : small fire station, fire engine, firefighting equipment
Police service : provided by the Amerindian Police Council
Medical care : dispensary managed by the Conseil des Atikamekw et des Montagnais
Waste disposal : landfill site, garbage collection
Principal community facilities : community radio station, community centre, church

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply, partial water treatment
Sewers : system of waste water sewers; biological disk
Access : the reserve can be reached by airplane and boat
Road network : 1,810 metres of gravel road
Number of houses : 33
Electricity : supplied by Hydro-Québec

Montagnais of Schefferville



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 200 400 600 800 metres

Territory
Reserves of Matimekosh and Lac-John

Federal riding
Manicouagan
Charles A. Langlois, PC

Provincial riding
Duplessis
Denis Perron, PQ

Geographical location
The reserve of Matimekosh is situated by the shore of Lake Pearce, about 510 kilometres from Sept-Îles. The reserve of Lac-John is situated 3.5 kilometres from Matimekosh and from the centre of Schefferville.

Area
15.91 hectares (Matimekosh)
23.5 hectares (Lac-John)

Population : 546

Men :	280
Women :	266
In the territory :	519
Outside the territory :	27
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Montagnais, French

Historical overview :

The territory of Lac-John was transferred from the provincial to the federal government in 1960. In 1968, the Government of Quebec also transferred to the Government of Canada what is today the reserve of Matimekosh.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and four councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Conseil des Montagnais
de Schefferville
C.P. 1390
Schefferville (Québec)
G0G 2T0

Telephone : (418) 585-2601
(418) 585-2602
Fax : (418) 585-3856

Montagnais of Schefferville

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Handicrafts	25
Trapping	25
Businesses and services	12

Businesses :

Aquaculture
Bakery
Handicrafts
Convenience store
Machine shop
Heavy machinery
Bar
Plumber
Service station

School :

École de Kanatamat Tshitipetitamunu
(preschool, elementary, secondary grades 8 to 12)
C.P. 1000
Schefferville (Québec)
G4R 2N5
Tel. : (418) 582-2116

Total student population : 207

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 270

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	15	2	0	
Kindergarten	15	1	0	
Elementary	74	17	0	
Secondary	63	3	0	
Post-secondary				17
Total :	167	23	0	17

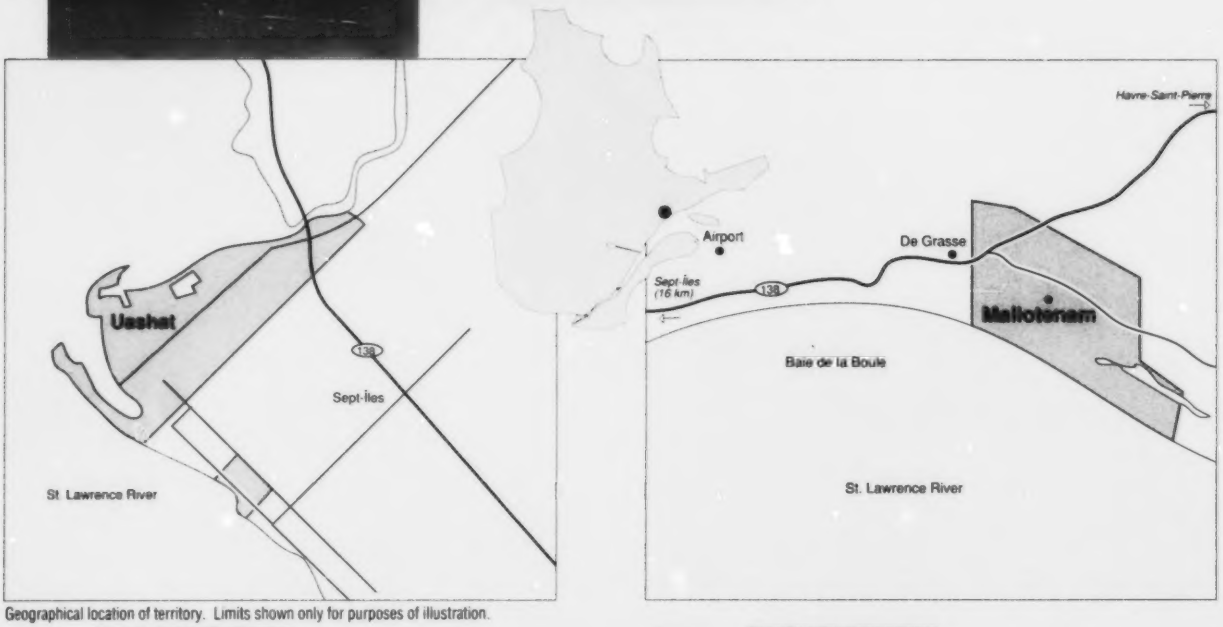
Services :

Fire protection : provided by the Municipality of Schefferville
Police service : provided by the Amerindian Police Council
Medical care : dispensary managed by the Conseil des Attikamekw et des Montagnais
Waste disposal : landfill site, garbage collection (Municipality of Schefferville)
Principal community facilities : community centre, youth centre, community radio station, church, outdoor skating rink

Infrastructure :

Water supply : pressurized supply, partial water treatment
Sewers : system of waste water sewers and storm sewers
Access : the reserve can be reached by airplane or train from Sept-Îles
Road network : 540 metres of paved road
Number of houses : 94
Electricity : supplied by Hydro-Québec

Montagnais of Uashat and Maliotenam



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 200 400 600 800 metres

Scale 0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 metres

Territory
Reserves of Uashat and Maliotenam

Federal riding
Manicouagan
Charles A. Langlois, PC

Provincial riding
Duplessis
Denis Perron, PQ

Area
108.31 hectares (Uashat)
499.28 hectares (Maliotenam)

Geographical location
The reserve of Uashat is situated on the western limits of Sept-Îles. The reserve of Maliotenam is 16 kilometres east of Sept-Îles.

Population : 2,263

Men :	1,077
Women :	1,186
In the territory :	1,814
Outside the territory :	449
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Montagnais, French

Historical overview :

Maliotenam is a territory acquired by the federal government in 1948; it was designated as a reserve in the following year. The territory of Uashat was transferred to the federal government in 1925.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and nine councillors, elected according to the procedures specified in the *Indian Act*.

Postal address :
Conseil des Montagnais
de Uashat et Maliotenam
1089, rue Dequen
C.P. 8000
Sept-Îles (Québec)
G4R 4L9

Telephone : (418) 962-0327
(418) 962-4524
Fax : (418) 968-0937

Montagnais of Uashat and Maliotenam

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Businesses and services	40
Logging	30
Trapping	30
Handicrafts	6

Businesses :

Landscaping	Heavy machinery	Fashion
Manufacture of wood stoves	Shopping centre	Service stations
Video arcade	Outfitter	Convenience stores
Logging	Hairdresser	Translation
Handicrafts	Restaurant	Grocery store
Hotel	Construction	Air and road transport
Camping site	Management services	Canoe making

School :

École Manikanetish
(secondary grades 8 to 12)
C.P. 430
Moisie (Québec)
G0G 2B0
Tel. : (418) 927-2250

École Johnny Pilot
(preschool, elementary)
460, rue Évangéline
Sept-îles (Québec)
G4R 2N5
Tel. : (418) 968-8225

École Tsheshteshenu
(preschool, elementary)
C.P. 430
Moisie (Québec)
G0G 2B0
Tel. : (418) 949-2113

Total student population :	607
Student-age population (between the ages of 5 and 24) :	976

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	47	0	0	
Kindergarten	37	4	0	
Elementary	200	21	0	
Secondary	136	75	0	
Post-secondary				87
Total :	420	100	0	87

Services :

Fire protection :	fire station, fire engine, firefighting equipment
Police service :	provided by the Amerindian Police Council
Medical care :	dispensary managed by the band council
Waste disposal :	Municipality of Moisie
Principal community facilities :	outdoor skating rink, church, community hall, multi-purpose hall, community radio station

Infrastructure :

Water supply :	household supply, reservoir, community well, partial water treatment
Sewers :	system of waste water sewers and storm sewers; biological disk
Access :	the reserve can be reached by Route 138
Road network :	420 metres of gravel road and 5,100 metres of paved road
Number of houses :	192
Electricity :	supplied by Hydro-Québec

The Naskapis

The Naskapis have always lived in the north of Quebec. In the past, they supported themselves by hunting caribou; the flesh of this animal provided food and the skin was used to make clothes.

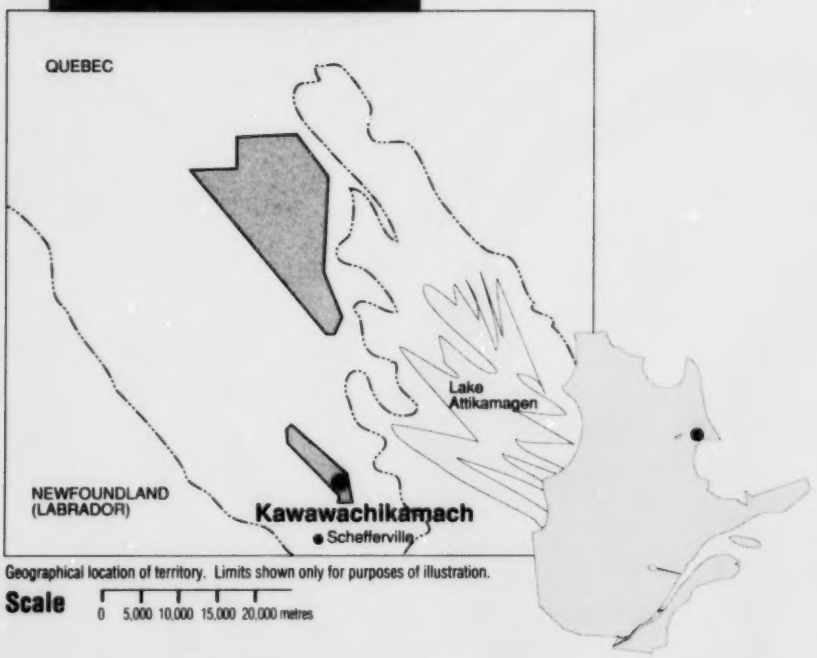
When the Hudson's Bay Company opened a trading post in 1838 at Fort Nascopie, near Schefferville, the Naskapis gave up hunting caribou to concentrate instead on smaller prey whose pelts were prized. The fur trade assumed such importance that the Naskapis became basically dependent on the goods they obtained in exchange for pelts. The trading post was closed in 1870. The Naskapis moved further north to be near the post at Kuujjuaq.

Starting from 1956, the Naskapis shared the Montagnais reserve of Matimekosh, near Schefferville, for 25 years. In 1978, the *Northeastern Quebec Agreement* granted them their own territory for hunting and fishing, as well as financial compensation. The Naskapis decided to establish their own village at Kawawachikamach, about 20 kilometres northeast of Schefferville.

In 1984, the *Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act* conferred extensive administrative autonomy on the band council and provided for the transfer of funds to carry out community services. The Naskapis established an economic development fund with the compensation money received from government authorities. In 1982, however, the local economy suffered a heavy blow when Iron Ore Inc. closed down and many Schefferville residents moved away.

About 400 Naskapis live in Quebec, in the village of Kawawachikamach.

Naskapi of Quebec



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 5,000 10,000 15,000 20,000 metres

Territory
Kawawachikamach
(category I-N territory)

Federal riding
Manicouagan
Charles A. Langlois, PC

Provincial riding
Duplessis
Denis Perron, PQ

Geographical location
The territory is situated 15 kilometres northeast of Schefferville, near Lake Matemace.

Area
326.34 square kilometres

Population : 430

Men :	216
Women :	214
In the territory :	397
Outside the territory :	33
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Naskapi, English

Historical overview :

Before 1956, the Naskapis lived a nomadic life, roaming over a vast territory. Starting from 1956, they shared with the Montagnais the reserve of Lac-John. After the signing of the *Northeastern Quebec Agreement* (NEQA) in 1978, the Naskapis settled at Kawawachikamach. The land regime established under the NEQA defines the extent of the territory of the Naskapis, and the rights attached thereto.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and four councillors, elected according to the procedures specified in the *Cree and Naskapi Act*.

Postal address :
Naskapi Band of Quebec
P.O. Box 970
Kawawachikamach Indian Reserve
Schefferville, Quebec
G0G 2T0

Telephone : (418) 585-2370
(418) 585-2603
(418) 585-2604
Fax : (418) 585-3130

Naskapi of Quebec

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Trapping	90
Handicrafts	26
Businesses and services	9
Tourism	1

Businesses :

Hairdresser
Restaurant
Convenience store
Service station
Grocery store
Taxi
Heavy machinery

School :

Jimmy Sandy Memorial School
(preschool, elementary, secondary grades 8 to 12)
P.O. Box 760
Schefferville, Quebec
G0G 2T0
Tel. : (418) 585-3811

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	12	0	
Kindergarten	0	9	0	
Elementary	0	44	0	
Secondary	0	39	0	
Post-secondary				—
Total :	0	104	0	—

Total student population : 104

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 201

Services :

Fire protection : fire station, firefighting equipment
Police service : provided by the Quebec Police Force
Medical care : dispensary managed by the band council; Fermont Local Community Services Centre
Waste disposal : garbage collection and landfill provided by the band council
Principal community facilities : community hall, recreation centre, parish hall, community radio station, gymnasium

Infrastructure :

Water supply : individual wells; individual pumps
Sewers : individual septic tanks
Access : the reserve can be reached only by train or airplane from Sept-Îles
Road network : 2,500 metres
Number of houses : 72
Electricity : supplied by Hydro-Québec

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